CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28692—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,
F. I. C., F. C. S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	19th Mar.
B.L.	MIRZAPORE	3313	600	R. Harvey	26th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.L.	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
B.L.	ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th "
B.L.	PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st "
					Friday.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.L.	RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
B.L.	SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th "
B.L.	THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th Mar.
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st "
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocque	5th May.
CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	19th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 8, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
7th April. 2nd June.
5th May.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. March 10, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food.)
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.
Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons H. P.	To sail on
ELECTRA	C. Bellen	3,800 650	22nd March.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200 500	22nd April.

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (without food).
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	8th April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 8, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	22nd March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	5th April.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	19th April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from M[illegible] on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, March 7, 1892.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

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PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

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The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 18th March, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 867 tons, on 19th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,675 tons, on the 20th March, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th March, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
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Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.
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PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
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Calcutta. Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan).
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TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th April, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
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Do.	with Compass in Brown case with Strap	18	0
Do.	with Shades in Brown case with Strap	16	0
Do.	Imitation Crocodile Skin Clasp case, (Nickel Mounts) with Strap.	15	0
Do.	Black Leather case	16	0

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HUSSONALLY MULLA HAKIMJEE,
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THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

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Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

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Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, Eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
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Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
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OUR stock of ARTIFICIAL EYES cannot be matched anywhere out of Europe. They comprise the following, at prices that defy competition.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
Tiger, small, per pair	2	4	Sambar per pair	2	4
Do. large "	3	8	Black Buck, small "	1	12
Bison "	3	0	Do. large "	2	0
Do. best "	6	0	Wild Boar "	1	4
Lion, small "	2	8	Crocodile, small "	1	0
Do. large "	3	8	Do. large "	1	8
Bear "	1	8	Vulture small "	0	8
Hyæna "	1	8	Do. large "	0	12
Panther "	1	8	Owl, small "	0	6
Bull "	3	0	Do. large "	0	10
Do. best "	6	8	Birds' Eyes, in large variety, from 4 as. per pair.		

Bird Skinning Instruments, per set in case, Rs. 21.
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HEALTH.

Those in search of Health should go at once to their Chemists and buy a Jar of WM. RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER, for Microbes make you Ill, but M.-K. by destroying the Microbes will at once make you Well, no matter what your disease may be. M.-K. contains no Drugs but simple water and Gasses in which no Microbes can live. Pamphlets Free. Sole Wholesale Depot—23, Rampart Row, Bombay.

RETAIL AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Ladies' Invitation Night ..... 8-30 to 11 p.m.
LADIES' SESSION..... 3 to 5 p.m.
AFTERNOON do. ..... 5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING do. ..... 8-30 to 11 p.m.

Admission Re. 1 with free use of Skates.
An Excellent Brass Band is in attendance.

SKATING RINK CO.

FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS.

ROMAN HIPPODROME
AND WILD WEST SHOW.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW NOVELTY.
REMEMBER,
This is Fillis' Farewell Visit to Bombay.
Fillis shortly leaves on tour
For Australia and South Africa.

In the latter County he has been the CATERER for Public Amusement for 12 years,
Being hailed by all Cape Colonists as the
AFRICAN BARNUM.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16,
2 GIGANTIC SHOWS,

IN THE AFTERNOON AT 4 P.M.
SPLENDID PROGRAMME
ALL THE NOVELTIES,
THE GREAT HIPPODROME,
AND WILD WEST
ALL THE CLOWNS,
ALL THE LADIES.

Children ½ Price to all parts. Special Terms to Schools.

IN THE EVENING AT 9 P.M.
THE GREAT AND SUCCESSFUL
HIPPODROME AND WILD WEST SHOW,
GRAND OLYMPIAN GAMES and RACES,
ROMAN CHARIOT RACES,
LADIES' TANDEM RACES,
EXCITING ROMAN RACES,
LADIES' FLAT RACES,
PONY RACES,
20 ARAB BEDOUINS
IN THEIR WONDERFUL ACROBATIC DISPLAY.

2ND PART.
The WILD WILD WEST
DESCRIPTIVE of LIFE IN THE BACKWOODS,
FRONTIER LIFE IN THE FAR WEST.
TEXAS JACK
COWBOY, ROUGH RIDER AND LASSOER
TEXAS JACK FUN
WILL GIVE A MARVELLOUS DISPLAY OF
ROUGH RIDING,
LASSOING, ETC., ASSISTED
BY JACK WRIGHT,
CHAMPION ROUGH RIDER OF ANOPALIA
JIM LENANE, ROUGH RIDER
AND THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE
TROUPE WILD WILL ROUGH RIDER
14 REAL ZULU KAFFIRS,
LATELY ARRIVED FROM THE CAPE,
INDIAN RACES, COWBOY RACES.
TEXAS JACK'S
WONDERFUL MANIPULATIONS
WITH TRIGGERLESS REVOLVERS,
TEXAS JACK
Will illustrate the various uses of the Lasso.
TEXAS JACK and JIM LENANE,
Will pick up various objects from the ground whilst riding at full gallop.
TEXAS JACK AND JACK WRIGHT,
WILL RIDE BUCKING HORSES,
A most exciting Performance.

The Cowboys will be pleased to ride any wild, bucking and unmanagable horses that may be brought to them. They will forfeit Rs. 100 to the owner of any horse they fail to ride.

THE HORSE THIEF
DETECTION
LYNCH LAW
Texas Jack's Wonderful Shot
Severing the Rope with a bullet.
Indian Attack on the Cowboys
Desperate Fight.
GRAND FINALE.
TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
Children under 12 years of age Half price to Boxes, Stall, and 2nd Class.

GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P.M.,
Children ½ price to all parts. Special terms to Schools.

☞ REMEMBER,
THIS IS FILLIS' FAREWELL VISIT TO BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

The whole of the CIRCUS ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT, consisting of Steel Boiler of 6 H.P. Pressure 80lbs. Westinghouse Patent Engine, Double Acting Piston Valve 10 H. P. Engine, and Ganz' Dynamo bolts. 60 Amp. 120. The whole is in complete working order, the Plant being purchased new from Messrs. Volkart Bros. last March, (the Proprietor purchasing a more Portable Plant for travelling and can be seen at any time at the Circus.
Also some good AUSTRALIAN HORSES to be disposed of at the end of the Season.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO COTTON MERCHANTS AND THEIR AGENTS.

I the Undersigned, have just OPENED a COTTON GINNING FACTORY at Palitana, the best Cotton-producing Centre in Kattyawar.
Almost all the Cotton Produce pass through my hands, and I can, therefore, purchase the best Cotton on Moderate Commission.
Cotton Merchants and their Agents are requested to send for Samples first and then order their Purchase.
Further Particulars can be had on application to

OOSMAN JAMALL,
Owner, Palitana Cotton Ginning Factory, Kattyawar.

FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

CAV. DEL TUFO, ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY,
FORBES STREET.

Printing for Amateurs at the following rates:—

Quarter Plate ..... 2 Annas per Copy.
Half Plate, 6½ by 4½ ..... 3 Annas per Copy.
Full Plate, 8½ by 6½ ..... 5 Annas per Copy.

Other Sizes in Proportion.

Developing and Retouching also at a very Moderate Rate.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1892, at 4 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the period ending 31st December, 1891.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To confirm the sale and lease of the Company's land and adopt the following resolution:
That this meeting do approve of the sale made of the Company's land at Delisle Road, Parel, made by the Directors to Mr. Jamsetjee Ardeseer Wadia, and the lease of the said land from Mr. Jamsetjee Ardeseer Wadia to the Company, and do hereby confirm the Indenture of Conveyance, dated the 24th day of November, 1891, and made, or expressed to be made, between the Company of the one part, and the said Mr. Jamsetjee Ardeseer Wadia on the other part, as also the Indenture of Lease of even date, with the said Conveyance, and made or expressed to be made between the said Mr. Jamsetjee Ardeseer Wadia of the one part, and the Company of the other part.
4.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.
5.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
6.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 13th March 1892.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 22nd March, 1892, both days inclusive.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS
AND DRUGGISTS,

Have always on hand pure Drugs, Chemical Patent Medicines, and Druggists' Sundries from the Manufacturers direct, and are in a position to execute all Orders upon the best terms.
Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Merchants.
A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.
Up-Country orders carefully and promptly executed.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

SATURDAY, 19TH MARCH, 9 P.M.
GRAND CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC.
MASTERLY SINGING OF CLASSICAL AIRS
BY
USTAD WARAS KHAN, OF LUCKNOW.
Brilliant playing on the Small Harmonium
By his son USUF KHAN

ADMISSION:
Reserved, Re. 1-8. Unreserved, Re. 1. Back seats, As. 8. Tickets may be had at the Native General Library and Duftar Ashkara Press, and also from the following Members of the Committee:—

SHAMRAO VITHAL Esq.
KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI Esq.
ANANDRAO VENAYEK Esq.
KASSUMALI ALIRAJA Esq.
VISHNU NARAYAN BHATKHANDE Esq.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
POSITIVELY FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
MARCH 21ST, 22ND, AND 23RD.
India's acknowledged Entertainers.
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.
Patronised by their Royal Highnesses,
The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Lansdowne, Lord and Lady Harris, &c., &c.
MISS MAY HABGOOD.
Miss Nellie Arline. | Miss Blanche Gerard.
Miss Connie Devereux. | Miss Lillie Linton.
MR. TOMMY HUDSON.
Mr. W. Perman. | Mr. W. Carr.
Mr. R. W. Devereux. | Mr. P. Perman.
Mr. R. Nish.

Presenting a Picturesque Entertainment, designed to delight the eye and enchant the ear. Musical daintics dished up by Hudson's Party, and swallowed with repeated cries for more. All the delights of mellifluous Melody blended with the charm of elegant Song and Dance. Audience rivetted.

SUCCESS A MATTER OF COURSE.
AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT!

The above Congress of Stars will Cogitate Instrumentalate, Ruminate, and Agitate with all the latest
NOVELTIES AND SENSATIONS OF THE DAY.
An Entire Change of Programme
Every Performance.
Popular Prices—Rs. 3, 2, 1.
Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Company.
Smiling begins 9 P.M.
THOS. P. HUDSON,
Proprietor and Manager.

THE MacIVER CHARTERED S. S. "NITHDALE," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within three days of Steamer's arrival; in default, no claims for wrong delivery will be entertained.
The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, March 14, 1892. Agents.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE No. 39.

THIS Office Notice No. 37, dated 4th Instant, inviting tenders for the supply of BLANKETS is hereby cancelled.

H. R. F. ANDERSON,
Lieut.
Commissariat Storekeeper General.
Bombay, 14th March 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY the 23rd instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 5 lots of scrap timber, now lying in the Locomotive Works yard, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.
All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form to be obtained from the undersigned, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit, without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is made.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th March, 1892.

OFFICE OF THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING & WEAVING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year, ending 31st December, 1891, at the Rate of Rupees 75, seventy-five, per share, will on production of Share Certificates, be paid at this office on and after FRIDAY, the 25th day of March, 1892, between the hours of 12 A.M., and 3 P.M. to those Shareholders, whose names stood on the Register Books of the Company on the 17th instant.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from Friday, the 18th to Friday, the 25th day of March, 1892, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
Morarjee Gocouldas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.
No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 15th March, 1892.

CONCENTRATED
IODISED SARSAPARILLA.
GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

Recommended as the best and most powerful Alterative and Diaphoretic. Invaluable in giving tone and strength to the system and purifying the Blood. Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Weak Joints, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatic Pains, Foul or Ear Complaints, &c., are effectually cured by a regular course of this preparation.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

EUROPE AND COLONIAL EXPRESS, BOMBAY,

IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL EXPRESS, LONDON.

Prompt Despatch, Quick Transit, Safe Delivery.
Lowest Tariff and Rates of Insurance.

EXPRESSAGE on small parcels (Presents, Curios, Teas, Cigars, etc.) 5 Annas per lb. or Re. 1-8 per Cubic Foot.
NO TERMINAL or DOUBLE AGENCY CHARGES.
Charges and Duty, if any, prepayable or recovered on Delivery. GOODS ordered, forwarded to all parts on "Cash on Delivery System."

THOS. COULSON & Co.
FOREIGN CARRIERS, STEAM SHIP, GENERAL, PASSENGER, AND BANKING AGENTS.
Sirdar's Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

BROOKS AND DOXEY,
LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,

MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1ST, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS, hitherto carried on [at] the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, the Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of

"SAMUEL BROOKS,"

will, on and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us, SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of

"BROOKS AND DOXEY."

Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.
Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c. Machinery.

BROOKS AND DOXEY.

With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application, prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
10, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.—Having just added to our Stock a fresh consignment from our European Factories, we are now able to offer the most improved styles in neat, strongly made Crystal Face, Hunting or half Hunting cases, at Rs. 55, 65, 75 and 85. Each Watch is thoroughly regulated before delivery and guaranteed for 2 years.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all latest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

JUST PUBLISHED.—PEARSE & Co.'s "Instructions on Rubber Stamp Making." Price Re. 1 only. It explains the method of making Stamps so plainly that any can learn the art within a day. Agents wanted. Apollo Street, Bombay.

METROPOLITAN FASHION, Spring and Summer, 1892. Rupee One. CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT, Fort, Bombay.

SECOND-HAND Giant Aristons to play round and long tunes, with 3 long and 3 round tunes, Rs. 90.—STEFFENAUER & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED AT ONCE, a thoroughly experienced EURASIAN NURSE to take charge of an Infant, (or a well recommended Ayah would suit.) Apply to "399" care of this paper.

REQUIRED a PUG-MILL, new or second-hand. Particulars and price should be sent to STOREKEEPER, Bombay Dockyard.

WANTED, in an Attorney's Office, a competent and influential MANAGING CLERK. Apply to V. B. care of this paper, with copies of testimonials and references.

WANTED, an ACCOUNTANT for a large Up-country Manufacturing firm. Must be a thoroughly competent man and have had London experience. Salary Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 300. No Eurasian or Native need apply. Address "Z.," care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A good expert DRAFTSMAN having knowledge of Surveying, levelling and estimating. Salary Rs. 50 per Mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials and specimen of drawings to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Kanara District.

ANNEALED IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.—New Patent Process. Can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Practical Billiard-Table Makers. Prices on application.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most pleasant, comfortable and central Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Previous to my embarking for Europe, I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for a few days. I found the servants attentive, and the charges very moderate indeed. This Hotel is well situated, being close to the Docks and railway goods sheds, as also on the line of a Tram. I found the Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji, very obliging; he made me feel at home; and I shall be always glad to recommend the Alexandra Hotel to my friends.—(Sd.) THEOD. ROSENTINE.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

MATHERAN, GARBUTT HALL, TO BE LET, for this Season. Apply S. D. DUBASH, Elphinstone Circle.

FRESH BREAD and ROLLS, etc., prepared day and night from best European Flour can be had at any time to the entire satisfaction of customers by M. HEARSH, Baker, Grant Road.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

SUPPLIER of Domestic Servants, also supplies Musicians for Dances and Parties. Terms moderate. Apply to T. PALMER, care of Messrs. Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

HANDSOME INDIAN CARVED SCREENS, Overmantles and Easels from Sheesham and other Light Wood. Also Surat-made Blackwood Furniture at very moderate prices at Messrs. S. J. TELLERY & Co., 8, Esplanade, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED AMERICAN WALTHAM Silver Keyless WATCHES, in new patent dust-proof cases; lever Movement, expansion Balance, fitted with non-magnetic hairspring. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 35, only.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES, Plain, with neat bow, Rs. 3-8. Do. Gold Beaded, Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SILK VEILS and SILK SHADES, in the loveliest Tints, for Table, Wall, and Hanging Lamps.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 3 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of woodwork or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
8F, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on Thursday, the 24th Proximo, at 2 p.m.
(1)—To receive Directors' Reports and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1891.
(2)—To declare a Dividend.
(3)—To elect Directors and Auditors.
(4)—To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

Bombay, 25th February, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of ROBERT JAMES BROWN THOMSON, late Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Jabbalpore, who died at Jabbalpore, aforesaid on the 3rd of June, 1891, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate throughout British India, were granted on the 17th day of February, 1892, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esq., are hereby required to send in their Claims to the said Administrator at his office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have notice.
All persons indebted to the Estate of the Deceased or having property of his in their hands, are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 23rd day of February, 1892.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

COPPER AND BRASS BORINGS AND COPPER AND BRASS SCRAP FOR SALE.

THE Agent will receive at his office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to one P.M. (Gunfire), on MONDAY, the 21st March, 1892, offers for the purchase of the following quantities of Brass and Copper Borings and Brass and Copper Scrap, viz:—

Brass Boring..... 8 Tons.
Copper do. ..... 1 Ton.
Brass Scrap ..... 4 Tons.
Copper do. ..... 7 Tons.

which may be viewed at the Company's Depot, Parel.
Offers (quoting a rate per ton of 20 cwts.) must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 400 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit, without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction. If Government paper or other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the "B. B. & C. I. Railway Company."
Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within one month from date of notification.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th March, 1892.

NOTICE.

INDIAN PATENT STONE Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SOLE RIGHTS in the INDIAN PATENT STONE PATENTS for the Bombay Presidency and Nizam's Territories have THIS DAY been assigned by this Company to Mr. WILLIAM GARLICK, the original Patentee.

BIRD & Co.,
Managing Agents,
Indian Patent Stone Co., Ld.
Calcutta, 39, Strand, 8th March, 1892.

WITH reference to the above Notice, I beg to intimate that I have PURCHASED from the INDIAN PATENT STONE Co., Ld., ALL RIGHTS in the Company's Patents as mentioned above, and have this day APPOINTED MESSRS. WILLIAM WATSON & CO. of 28, Apollo Street, my SOLE AGENTS, to whom all communications with regard to the Indian Patent Stone Co.'s Business in the Bombay Presidency, &c., should in future be addressed.

WILLIAM GARLICK,
Patentee, Indian Patent Stone.
Bombay, 8th March, 1892.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 149 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL St. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
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P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKIES,

FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.
"Fine Highland Malt." Rs. 25 per dozen.
"Ben Cally" (Wm. Brown & Co, Dundee) Rs. 20.
10 per cent. discount for cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

At the office of the Undersigned, REID BROTHERS and Co., of Edinburgh—

FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY	at Rs.	27	8
FINE OLD SHERRY	at ,,	27	0
FINE OLD PORT	at ,,	32	0
VERY SUPERIOR OLD PORT	at ,,	43	0

E. D. SASSOON AND CO.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.

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ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.
It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'S.
Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—PORTLAND CEMENT, BEST in the market. Trade Mark, G in Diamond.

GIBBS' PORTLAND CEMENT SUPPLIED

to LIVERPOOL DOCKS	50,000 tons.
The NEW TAY BRIDGE	10,000 tons.
DUBLIN HARBOUR BOARD	5,000 tons.
DUBLIN CORPORATION	3,000 tons.
GLASGOW WATERWORKS	3,500 tons.
MANCHESTER WATERWORKS	9,000 tons.
BARROW DOCKS	7,000 tons, &c.

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—The THAMES PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, Grays, Essex. London Office, 79, Mark-lane, E.C. This Cement as also Engineers' testimonials and prices can be obtained from
RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs.	4	0 Per 100
TRABUCOS	,,	3	12 ,,
COQUETAS	,,	3	8 ,,

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs.	4	0 Per 100
,, 2	,,	3	12 ,,

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

MALTA CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS."
VERY CHOICE.

REAL BURMAHS
AND
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
BY DIRECT IMPORTATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£	100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Brit

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	992½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	125
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	90

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200	200	10	250
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	7o	1,025
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,750
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	955
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	870
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	122½
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Security Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	102
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	450
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,330
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	3,000	500	all	95	955
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	102
Telephone Co.	2,200	25	25	5-8	18½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	910
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	295
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	1,000	125	125	10	120
Colaba	500	200	200	16	115
East India	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	32
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	177½
French	515	2,500	2,500	100	575
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	520
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	450	500	500	50	450xd
Khangaum	750	400	all	32½	137½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	240	450	450	63	470
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	90
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	430
New Bras.	1,080	250	all	Rs. 35	245
New Indian	1,200	500	500	55	565
Prince of Wales	4,000	1125	125	Rs. 12½	111½
Sabapathy(Bellary)	00	500	500	20	370
Sassoon	500	500	500	75	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	35	445
Volkart	1,200	250	250	75	210
	..	1,000	100	Rs. 100	845

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	490
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	73
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	390xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	450
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,220
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,065
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	10 pr.ct.	670
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	630
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	465
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	880
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	585
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	775
Hinguighat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	595
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	950
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	365
Indian Mfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,045
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	625
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	215
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	785
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	178
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1015
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1520
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,750
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	1,500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	725
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	665
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1140
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,450
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	37	500
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100nom
Southern Maharatta	1,212	270	250	12½	290
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	425
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	510
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	720
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	£5 p.c	2,400
B. & C. I. R. New Shares	—	£ 18	—	do.	46

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24	
China Leaf	"	23-12	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	23-3	"
Do. do. new	"	23-6	"
Australia do,	"	23-12	
Bombay do.	"	23-11	
English Sovereigns	"	15	
Do. Drazoos	"	15	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-9	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11	
Carolas Dollars	"	224	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223	"
Five-Francs	"	295	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bellary Press Company, 3 p.m.
Fillis's Hippodrome, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds Meet at Santa Cruz.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Karagola (s), from Karachi; and Chatfield (s), Port Said.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—City of Dublin (s), for Liverpool; Bisagno (s), China, &c.; Longstone (s), Dunkirk; Vadala (s), Rangoon, &c.; and Ursa (s), Hull.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Ceylon entered and the s. s. Bisagno left the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Chatfield, Mobile, and Cambria entered, and the the s. s. J. S. Abyssina left the dock yesterday.

NATIVE MUSIC.—We are desired to call attention to an advertisement appearing in another column in which the coming visit of Ustad Waras Khan and his son Usuf Khan is announced. They are to give a grand concert of native music at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on Saturday next.

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.—The shooting accident reported some time since as having happened as Tanna to a Mr. Rebello has resulted fatally, the unfortunate man having died last Monday night. His funeral took place yesterday evening, and was very largely attended. Deceased was a clerk in the employ of Messrs. King King and Co., and was twenty-two years of age.

THE DIAMOND MERCHANTS' CALENDAR.—The Association of Diamond Merchants, Jewellers and Silversmiths of London, whose Bombay agents are Messrs. O'Neall and Co., Apollo Street, have just issued a particularly neat calendar and memorandum table for the desk or pocket, which will serve to keep the claims of the Association before those who are fortunate enough to procure a copy.

DISHONEST SERVANTS.—Syed Mehdi Bir, a Mogul merchant, residing at Bellasis Road, has reported to the police that an Armenian clerk, who was in his service, stole from his cupboard Rs. 680 on Sunday evening, and absconded.—Hassanbhoy Motabhoy, residing at Bhendi Bazar, also made a report to the police that his servant Goverdhan has absconded, taking with him Rs. 86 in cash.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Band stand, at 6 p.m. :—

Quadrille	C. Coote.
Overture	Auber.
Valse	Fahrbach.
Finale	Flotow.
Gavotte	M. Watson.
Polka	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE SKATING RINK.—The following selections of music will be played from 8-30 to 11 p.m.—

March	Lange.
Polka	F. Laine.
Valse	Prout.
Gavotte	S. Derner.
March	King.
Schottische	F. Laine.
Valse	Koko.
Mazurka	Bieger.
Galop	Bingen.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT ON ORNAMENTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Khan Bahadur Phiroz Hosang, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Minguel Gonsalves was charged with the theft of jewellery and wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 860, the property of Pascoal Carvalho, a master-tailor, living at Piquet Road. The articles were seen safe by the complainant on Sunday morning, but on Monday evening, the complainant had occasion to take out some jewellery, which he found missing, and reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused, while trying to dispose of the ornaments. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

BATHING FATALITY.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Parel, touching the death of a Hindu lad, named Ruttna Janoo, aged 14 years, living with his father, at Lall Baugh. On Sunday afternoon the deceased and two other lads went to bathe in a tank, situated near Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Mill. While Ruttna was bathing he slipped off a stone, and was drowned. The deceased's companions tried to rescue him, but they also fell into the water, and were in danger of being drowned when they were rescued by two Hindus, who happened to be passing by. The deceased's body was recovered the following day. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning in the tank.

FIRE AT MAZAGON.—Last night, at 9 o'clock smoke was seen issuing from the stacks of coal lying at the Clarke Bunder, Mazagon, belonging to Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash. An alarm was immediately raised and telephonic messages were sent to all the fire-brigade stations. The fire-engines from Byculla, Pydownee, and Fort soon arrived on the scene, but the latter two engines were not brought into requisition, the Byculla fire-engine alone being found sufficient to cope with the fire. Inspector Saunderson, who was on the spot from the beginning of the fire, rendered valuable assistance towards extinguishing the flames. The fire was attributed to spontaneous combustion. The damage done by the fire is estimated at Rs. 600.

A HOLI ROW.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Matha, Badul, Gunga, and nine other Purdeshis and Banias were charged before Mr. Phiroz Hosang, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with behaving in a riotous manner in a public place at Muljee Jaitha Cloth Market. It appeared that last year the Purdeshis and Banias created a disturbance in the same locality on the occasion of the Holi festival, and gave much trouble to the police. This year Mr. Superintendent Sweeney was asked to make arrangements for the preservation of order, and accordingly he with several native policemen were on the watch to prevent the accused from committing a breach of the peace. The accused and their comrades, who were about five or seven hundred in number behaved themselves in a very disorderly manner, smashed the windows and attacked every passer-by, throwing mud and dust and old shoes at them. The policemen were also handled very roughly by the delinquents. Mr. Sweeney and other police officers tried to persuade the accused to disperse, and desist from misconducting themselves, but the Superintendent's counsel was in vain as the accused continued to behave in a very disorderly manner. Mr. Sweeney then ordered the arrest of the ringleaders, who were apprehended after great difficulty. The accused pleaded not guilty and called witnesses who instead of giving evidence in favour of them corroborated the statements of the police. The Magistrate convicted all the accused on evidence and sentenced the first to pay a fine of Rs. 20 and the rest Rs. 10 each, with the alternative of eight days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CHARGE AGAINST SOLDIERS.

IN the 5th Lancers murder case, the Cantonment Magistrate of Meerut, on Friday, in a well-considered and closely reasoned judgment, discharged the four accused, Privates, May, Jones, Chadney and Bacon, and said they left his court without the slightest stain on their characters. The magistrate also gave it as his opinion that the deceased came by his death at the hands, most probably, of the cookboys and cooks themselves, most of whom came forward to give evidence against the accused. Their after-conduct in not saying a word of all they pretended they saw to anyone, not even to their relations, at any time and at every time when one would have expected them to have spoken, coupled with their denial of all knowledge of the cause of death at first when the police came to inquire, is only suggestive of one conclusion, and that is that their silence was for a reason, and that reason to screen their own guilt. The discharge was anticipated by most people here, and has given general satisfaction.

DIVINE SERVICES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.
SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion (daily).
9-20 a.m.—Matins and Address to Children.
8 p.m.—Litany, Sermon and Compline.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Knight Companion, in the Victoria Dock, this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

AN APPEAL DISMISSED.

BEJONJEE JEHANGIRJEE BUXEY VS. ARDASIR JEHANGIRJEE BUXEY.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, who, on the 6th August last, dismissed the suit brought by the plaintiff and appellant against his brother, the defendant and respondent, for ejectment, with costs. The Hon. Mr. Latham with Mr Jardine, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Moroje, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant; while Mr. Starling and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant and respondent.

Mr. Justice Farran, in stating the facts of the case, said it was a suit brought by the plaintiff to eject his brother, the defendant, from a portion of a house situated on the Breach Candy Road. Half of the house originally belonged to the defendant; but by an indenture dated the 23rd January 1879, he conveyed his half share to the plaintiff. The defence was that the deed, though it purported to be an absolute conveyance to the plaintiff, was given in plaintiff's name in trust for Dosibai, the defendant's wife, and that it was she who had paid the consideration money for the conveyance. The learned Judge remarked that the evidence in the case was painfully conflicting, but he gave his decision in favour of the defendant. After the execution of the deed, the defendant and his wife continued to be in occupation of the second storey of the house. Jerbai, the wife of the plaintiff, used to make out accounts of the rents received for the first storey and of expences incurred in respect of the whole house; and setting a moiety of rent against a moiety of expenses, used to pay or receive the balance to or from Dosibai. Plaintiff and his wife, Jerbai, denied that the accounts were in the handwriting of Jerbai; but his lordship was satisfied that their denial was false. In the accounts the share of Dosibai in the rents of the property was frequently referred to. The plaintiff admitted that he had a conversation with Byramjee about conveying the house to Dosibai; but represented that the proposal was that he should convey it for Rs. 5,000 to be advanced to Dosibai by her sister. His lordship was of opinion that the story about the Rs. 5,000 was an after thought; and that the evidence of Byramjee stood unimpeached by plaintiff's denial of its truth. His lordship fully trusted the evidence of Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, and of Merwanjee Mody, Dosibai's nephew. The draft of the conveyance was prepared by Mr. Balkrishna, and it was handed to the plaintiff by Merwanjee. The former gave him a memo. to be inserted in it. The plaintiff affirmed he never saw the draft; but his lordship believed Mr. Balkrishna and Merwanjee in preference to him. Merwanjee was an intelligent, respectable man in good circumstances, who was paying the costs of Dosibai from a disinterested and creditable motive, and a desire of seeing her righted. It was not suggested that he had any grudge against the plaintiff, and his lordship thought that, though he might be naturally biased in favour of the side he had espoused, yet against that it might be said that he could not be assisting that side if he did not believe in it. His lordship was not surprised by the evidence of the defendant in the Insolvent Court. The conveyance was not made by him to defend his creditors. On the whole, his lordship came to the conclusion that the defendant had made out his case, and that the plaintiff had been led into resisting Dosibai's claim by the temptation which the possession of the promissory notes, and the evidence given by the defendant in the Insolvent Court, threw in his way. The suit was dismissed with costs.

On the motion of Mr. Jardine, the appellant was ordered to deposit a sum of Rs. 1,000 for the costs of the appeal, and had done so.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel for the appellant, without calling on the other side to reply, dismissed the appeal with costs.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A PARSEE LADY.

THE adjourned inquest on the body of Heerabai, wife of Sorabjee Cooverjee Tasker, aged 25 years, was resumed yesterday afternoon by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Morgue. Mr. Velunker, Pleader, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the deceased's father. It will be remembered that Heerabai died on the 28th ultimo after a short illness under suspicious circumstances. She died of arsenic-poisoning, but it has not been known whether it was self-administered or by some-body else.

Dr. Moreswar Deshmuk, acting Chemical Analyser to Government, said that on the 1st inst. Dr. Smith sent five bottles to the Grant Medical College. On examining the contents of the bottle witness found arsenic to be present in it in sufficient quantity to cause the death of an adult human being.

Dr. Sydney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body, said that the body was thin and emaciated. He sent five bottles containing intestines of the deceased to the Chemical Analyser to Government. From the evidence he had heard, the result of the Chemical Analyser and the *post mortem* appearance he was of opinion that the cause of death was arsenical poisoning. The arsenic was taken in the form in which he found it in the stomach. It looked as if it had been roughly powdered. It was taken in that form, the person taking it could not fail to detect it in the mouth.

Cooverji Tasker, husband of the deceased, said that he was married to the deceased about eleven years ago. They lived happily together for two or three years and after that his parents incurred some debt. Witness asked the deceased to give him her ornaments, which she refused, and after that witness and the deceased frequently quarrelled. Arsenic was never kept in witness's house. The deceased must have taken the arsenic on account of the quarrels in the house.

Motibai, mother of the deceased, deposed that after her father and mother had returned from the Girgaum Police Court on the 26th ultimo, the former asked the latter (deceased) why she gave evidence in favour of her father, and he dealt the deceased two or three hard blows on the head. The jury returned an open verdict.

ZOROASTRIAN DEATH BENEFIT FUND G. I. P. R.

THE fourth annual meeting of the above fund was held in the Cama Baugh, on Saturday, when about forty members were present. Mr. Bapujee Framjee Darukhanawalla having taken the chair, the report for the last year was read and confirmed. There were in all 110 members up to date and Rs 3,412 in the fund, including the donation of Rs. 23 by Mr. Maneckjee Ruttanjee Maju on the occasion of the thread ceremonies of his children and Rs. 114 given by the Byculla Running Shed Ghambar Fund Trustees. It was then decided that the existing system of managing the fund by the trustees should be abolished, and that a president, vice-president, secretaries, treasurers, and a managing committee of eleven members should be appointed to work it. Accordingly the following appointments were almost unanimously made:—Mr. Muncherjee Hormusjee Vajifdar, president; Mr. Maneckjee F. Sethna, vice-president; Mr. Ardeshir Edaljee Ghadially, secretary; Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee Masani, vice-secretary; Mr. Hormusjee Nussserwanjee Ready-money, treasurers; Mr. Maneckjee Ratanjee Maju, vice-treasurer; Mr. Bapujee Pestonjee Mhow, and Mr. Kabrajee Furdunjee Oonwalla, auditors. The eleven members of the managing committee have been taken from the different departments. Several additions and alterations were then made in the rules of the fund.

A special vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. Maneckjee Ratanjee Maju for the donation, and it was wished that the other members would also follow his good example. The members also expressed their thanks to the Trustees of the Byculla Ghambar Fund for their handsome donation of Rs. 114.

A "Jasan" ceremony was performed in connection with the fund by a separate subscription from the members, who, after the meeting was over, joined at the table to refresh themselves, where several toasts were drunk. The first toast, which is always usual among the Parsees, was in honour of our Creator, and was proposed by Mr. Bapujee Framjee Darukhanawalla. The second was that of the Queen-Empress and the Royal Family, proposed by Mr. Maneckjee F. Sethna. This was followed by that of the G. I. P. R. Company, proposed by Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee Masani. The next one was the toast of the evening, proposed by Mr. Jehangirjee Eduljee Saklatwalla. The last one was that of the Gujerati papers proposed by Mr. Limjeebhoy Eduljee.

THE Imperial Russian Geographical Society is organising a scientific expedition to the Chinese province of Sze-Chuen and the districts contiguous to Thibet. The party, who will be under the leadership of M. Potanin, the explorer, will start at an early date.

JUST before the Victoria floated, says the *World*, Sir George Tryon fell overboard, and, as he weighs at the very least 17st., he made a considerable hole in the water. Fortunately his steam launch was close handy, and he got nothing worse than a ducking.

THE FATAL FIRE IN THE CHUKLA.

AT a coroner's enquiry at Chukla Street into the circumstances touching the deaths of Ismail Jamsed Nensey and Ganji Virji, aged 35 and 40 years, respectively, who died from suffocation at the fire in the Chukla, on Sunday evening, the following evidence was recorded:—

Mahomed Munji, a dealer in furniture, living on the fourth storey of a house in the Chukla, said deceased Ismail Nensey was his servant. On Sunday, at 8-30 p.m., he was sitting in his friend's shop, when witness heard his house was on fire. He immediately ran there and saw volumes of smoke issuing from the windows of the first storey. Some friends in the street informed the witness that his sister and family had gone out of the house. He went upstairs, with people who were carrying water to extinguish the fire, and proceeded to his room on the third storey, and having removed a cash-box, containing ornaments, from a cupboard, came down immediately. About 9 or 10 p.m. the fire was put out, when the body of the deceased Ismail was carried downstairs and taken to the G. T. Hospital, but it was brought back in half an hour, life then being extinct. The fire broke out on the first storey, which was used as a furniture store. The house was insured in one company for Rs. 20,000 and in another for a like sum. The house belonged to Soomar Bhimjee.

Boorbai, widow of the deceased Gangji Virji, said her husband was a dealer in furniture. On the evening of the day in question deceased heard that his sister's house was on fire; he ran there and did not return home. At six o'clock yesterday morning she heard that he was dead in his sister's house. The body was not burnt.

Allarukia Rahim, a furniture packer, living in the house which took fire, said as he was going upstairs he found the house filled with smoke. He shouted to his family to come down, and they did so safely. He went upstairs to the second storey, and finding the smoke and heat very great, fastened the door on the outside and came down. The witness further stated that he was drunk at the time.

Muccond Chimnajee, an engineer in the Bombay Fire Brigade, said he went with his engine to the house, and on arrival at once set the engine to work, and put out the fire at 10 p.m. He then went up to the first storey with a light, and proceeded to the room on the second storey which was fastened from outside. The witness opened the door and found the deceased Gangji lying dead on his face near the door. The body was not burnt. There was very little smoke in the room.

Dhondoo Hungoo, a labourer, said he went up to the second storey and saw the dead body of the deceased Ismail lying on the floor.

Cassum Dewjee, a dealer in furniture, said his shop was on the ground-floor, and his furniture was stored on the first floor of the house that took fire. A good deal of his furniture was destroyed by the fire. The damage was estimated at Rs. 14.000. He had no varnish, oil, or any inflammable substances in the stores. His furniture was insured with Messrs. Gaddum Bythell for Rs. 10,000. The witness did not know how the fire originated. He had no bad friends. There was no light or fire upstairs, and no person was present when he went into the room.

Soomar Bhimji, a dealer in crockery, said he purchased the house four months ago from Dewjee Canjee for Rs. 65,000. It was insured to the extent of Rs. 50,000. When he bought it the insurance was Rs. 40,000. He increased the amount to Rs. 50,000 as soon as he bought it.

The jury returned a verdict that "the deaths of the deceased were caused by their having been suffocated in a room by the smoke escaping from a house on fire."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH OF MARCH, 1892.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere. The fall has been rapid at Indore and Veraval, brisk in Sind, Rajputana and at Ratnagiri, and moderate or slight in other places. Readings are highest at Jubulpore and Bangalore, and lowest on the West Coast from Veraval southwards as far as Ratnagiri and in the neighbourhood of Allahabad. Gradients are moderately steep on and off the West Coast between Porebandar and Ratnagiri, while readings are nearly uniform in other places. The isobars indicate the existence of a low pressure area on and off the West Coast. The barometer reads below the normal everywhere, the deficiency being greatest at Bombay and Surat. Abnormals indicate that the depression mentioned in yesterday's report in the neighbourhood of Bombay has grown deeper and its centre still lies there. Winds at Goa, Ratnagiri, and Bombay are cyclonic, while variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. Delhi and Allahabad report a gale of wind. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Deesa, 8 at Karachi and 4 at Bombay. The maximum temperature is from 6° to 11° in excess of the average at Surat, Rajkot, Deesa, Ajmere, Karachi and Jacobabad, while the variations in other places are unimportant. The highest maximum was 104° at Deesa. Nights are very cool at Saugor, Jubulpore, Masulipatam and Bellary, but elsewhere the departures from the mean are irregular and small. The lowest temperature recorded last night was 55° at Jubulpore. Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are partially clouded in the south of the Peninsula. On the West Coast the weather is becoming damp. There has been no rain at any station. The abnormal chart of to-day when compared with that of yesterday shows that the baric gradients on and off the West Coast between Porebandar and Ratnagiri are moderately steep and that the depression is growing slowly but steadily deeper. The winds form Goa northwards as far as Bombay are cyclonic, but the sea is still smooth and the sky cloudless; hence an increase of wind is likely, and although there do not yet appear any decisive indications of bad weather, appearances are very suspicious and the weather may become unsettled at any moment.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 15.

The pressure has decreased except in a few stations in Lower Burma, the fall being brisk in Ratnagiri, Veraval, and over Sind and Rajputana. The barometer is high over Rajputana, Gujarat, the Central Provinces and Madras; low over the Gangetic plain and the Arabian Sea. Wind blows southerly in the North Konkan Coast, easterly over the central parts of the country, north-easterly in Rajkot; elsewhere the directions are little changed. The force is fresh in the north of the Bay and in Guzerat. The temperature has changed irregularly. The mean is above the normal except in Burma and Madras. The weather is fine generally and the only rainfall reported is half an inch at Colombo. The observations on the west coast indicate the existence of storm over the Arabian Sea, and signals to that effect have been hoisted in parts of the west coast.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

MARCH 1892.

16, Wednesday—Municipal Standing Committee.
17, Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Municipal Corporation.
Entertainment at St. Patrick's Club.
18, Friday—Dance at Ladies' Gymkhana.
19, Saturday C. C. Smoking Concert.
Point-to-Point Race and closing of Light Horse Camp.
Prize Distribution, Sir D. M. Petit Gymnasium. Sir Raymond West presiding.
Novelty Theatre, Edison's Phonograph.
Preliminary Volunteer Brigade Parade.
20, Sunday—C. C. ½ mile sprint.
21 Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
Jivraz Baloo Spinning and Weaving Company.
23, Wednesday—People of India Spinning and Manufacturing Company's meeting.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company's meeting.
24, Thursday—Indian Guarantee Association's meeting.
26, Saturday—Bombay Swimming Club, semi-annual entertainment.
Elphinstone College Union, Dr. Peterson's lecture on "A Visit to Sanchi."
27, Sunday—C. C. to Trombe Bay.
30, Wednesday—Expected arrival of H. E. the Viceroy.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Company's Meeting.
31, Thursday—Expected opening of Tansa Water Works by H. E. the Viceroy.
Annual Meeting, Oriental Loan Association.

APRIL.

4, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.

THE French Catholic papers publish an Encyclical letter from the Pope to the French Bishops and clergy dated February 16th. In this letter His Holiness declares that any form of Government is good providing that it tends to further the public welfare. It is consequently the duty of all individuals to accept the legally established Government, and not to attempt in any way to change its form. But it is necessary, continues the Pontiff, "to draw a distinction beneath the established power and legislation. The established power should be obeyed; but one cannot approve of legislation which is hostile to religion and to God. His Holiness further expresses himself in favour of the maintenance of the Concordat, and urges the union of all Frenchmen for the development of the greatness of their country. The Encyclical was read on February 21 in all the French churches.

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT COMMISSION.

THE following evidence was taken before the Commission on Friday:—

Mr. H. F. Aston, Judge of Ratnagherry, gave rather important evidence to the effect that it is demonstrable from official declarations that the measures embodied in the Deccan Act can only be of temporary effect and will not prevent the transfer of proprietary interests in land to the trading and money-lending castes if more effective steps are not taken to preserve the Ryotwari tenure. The evils the Act does not cure are (1) defects inherent in the Bombay system since occupancies were declared heritable and transferable without preventing mortgage transactions, which had hitherto operated only as hypothecating crops becoming changed into conveyances of the soil, and further without effective legal provisions to counteract the destructive forces of the personal law of the occupants found in family partitions and private dealings with portions of the holdings enforceable by the courts: (2) defects in an insolvency law unsuitable to hereditary agriculturists; (3) the effect of the development of Hindu law by English ideas on hereditary

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 636 of 1890.

Abdool Hoossein Heptoola, of Bombay, Borah inhabitant, residing at Bhoosari Mohalla, without the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

Haji Ebrahim Khan Mahomed, Joosub Hajee Ebrahim, Abdool Karim Hajee Ebrahim and Abdool Succoor Hajee Ebrahim, all of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants, residing at Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 31st day of July, 1891, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction before Kaikhushru F. Modi, Esqr. the receiver appointed by the Hon'ble the High Court, through Messrs. MENESSE and Co., Auctioneers, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant 1892, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon. The sale will take place on the said property.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed defendants in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the building standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, at Bhendy Bazar Road, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under C. Ward No. 814,393, and street No. 363,270 (1) containing by admeasurement 141 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 137, New No. 7451, old survey No. 1529, and new survey No. 990, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Abdool Hoossein Heptoolla, on or towards the south by the property of Bhasker Trimbak, on or towards the east by the Bhendy Bazar Road, and on or towards the west by a sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Kaikhushru F. Modi, Esqr, at the High Court Buildings, Esplanade.—Dated this 10th day of February 1892.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, March 16, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 19th Instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Frere Road, next to Victoria Dock, over Seamen's Rest, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome Mahogany harmonium, lamps, pictures, carpets, fancy table ornaments, china flower vases, &c., the property of THOMAS COURY Esq.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 52, opposite the Customs House, Fort, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glasswara, China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, pictures, fancy table ornaments, &c., the property of W. HORN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Macropolo the valuable surplus stock-in-trade of Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinet-maker, consisting of handsome drawing room suits upholstered in rich tapestry, also dining room, bed room and library furniture, handsome China and English flower vases, rich Mirzapore Carpets, superior table ornaments, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, above Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s offices, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood Roberts and Wimbridge made dining-room, drawing-room and bedroom furniture, best plated-ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome Hink's lamps, Persian carpets, rich table ornaments, English-made large ice box, etc., the property of J. A. CASSELS, Esq.

Catalogue will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WORLEE,

Owned by the late Mr. Henry Cleveland and known as

1.—"CLEVELAND Bunder."

2.—"FLAG STAFF Hill."

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will offer for sale by Public Auction, on the Cleveland Bunder, at Worlee, unless previously disposed of by private contract, the abovenamed properties in two lots, by order of the widow of the deceased—

LOT 1.—About 50,000 square yards of reclaimed ground, including land along the creek reserved as a bunder for landing and shipment of the following classes of goods only :—

Fresh fish, fishing nets, firewood, cadjans, batty, chunam, hay, straw, dry fish, tiles, bricks, clay, earth, coals, fishing stakes, bamboos, bark baskets (empty), coke (loose), earthen pots, fruits (loose), hides (loose), kanker, limestone, oilcakes (loose) rafters, sand, stones, vegetables from and to Indian ports and goods to and from Customs Ports by native craft only except dutiable and restricted goods.

(This lot will include the bunder rights of the owner.)

LOT 2.—The unsold portion of Flagstaff Hill, about 37,000 square yards, subject to certain rights of way over the private roads.

The ground is free of rent.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Randaria, care of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, or to the undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 29th Instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill next to Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s establishment the valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a rich toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, rich table ornaments, fancy curtains with brass rods, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, &c. the property of G. ASHBY Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GAMDEVIE ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 29th Instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Moorabai, widow and administratrix of the late Heerjee Hemraj, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sewjee Pragjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th day of October, 1890, the following property, viz. :—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, known as the cart, called "Silerian," on the west side of the Gamdeve Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,008 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 352, and new No. 2220, old Survey No. 653, and new Survey Nos. 7522 and 7525, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 2722, and street No. 2, and bounded on the east by a passage and the property of Muddon Bhewjee, on the west by the property of Shanker Ramchunder, on the north also by a passage and the property of Muddon Bhewjee, and on the south by the property of Shanker Ramchundor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BABOOLA TANK ROAD OPPOSITE BYRAMJEE HALL.

On WEDNEDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Bai Moorabai, widow and executrix of the late Hirjee Hemraj, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Madhowjee Wagjee Shivji Assa and Dewjee Assa in pursuance of the power of sale given on the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 27th day of January 1890, the undermentioned property viz :—

All that piece of leasehold ground containing by admeasurement 310 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 455, new No. 2386, old survey No. 585 and new survey No. 8678, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay at Baboola Tank Road in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Wagjee Madhowjee and Shivji Assa and bounded on the East by the Pensonage Road, on the West by the property of the said Dewjee Assa on the North by the Private Road and on the South by the property of the said Dewjee Assa.

For further particulars and conditons of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Macdonald & Co.'s office, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture best plated ware, rich crockery, glassware, handsome clock by Marcks and Co., door curtains large size, medicine chest, Brussels and Persian carpets, rich table ornaments, pictures, Hink's table and hanging lamps, the property of Captain W. H. BOTHWELL.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, March 16, 1892.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A STORIED BUNGALOW AT CHINCHPOOGLY, KALA CHOWKEY ROAD, NEAR THE WESTERN INDIA MILL.

Messrs. SHERIFF, SON and Co., on the hereinafter date fixed at 4 p.m., and on the aforesaid premises by order of Chandoobhoy Noor Mahomed and on account and risk of the first purchaser, Meer Abdool Rassool Alam Khan, the Nawab of Ballia will sell by Public Auction.

All the piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with a storied bangalow, cook-room stable and lying, being and situate at Chinchpoogly in the sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 870 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector under number Nos. 30 and 31 and bounded as follows :—On the east by the Western India Mill Co.'s road, on the West by the property of Mahomedbhoy Moloo, on the North by the Western India Mill Co.'s vacant ground, on the south by the Kala Chowky or Sovri Road, and now in the occupation of the tenants of Chandoobhoy Noor Mahomed.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned auctioneers at their office, in 23, Apollo Street.

N.B.—The above said Bungalow is well built and suitable for all nations.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.

Bombay, March 15, 1892.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

A SPECIAL UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

A CONVOCATION for conferring the HONORARY DEGREE of DOCTOR in the FACULTY of LAW on the Hon'ble SIR RAYMOND WEST, C.S., M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S., K.C.I.E., will be held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall, of the University, on THURSDAY, the 24th March, 1892, at 5-30 P.M.

A limited number of Admission Cards will be available for the General Public. Persons wishing to attend should apply to the Undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M.

The space behind the Chancellor's Chair will be reserved for Graduates desirous of coming in their Academic Robes. Tickets of Admission must be applied for not later than SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M.

By Order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc. C.M.
University Registrar.

Bombay, 15th March, 1892.

JUNIOR ARMY AND NAVY STORES, LD.,
YORK HOUSE, LONDON.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,
MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.
SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.
The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED.

FELIX CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS,
WINE MERCHANT.
For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes,
Artistically decorated.
For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and others 1,001 Delicacies,
GO TO
83, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Viceregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.
ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.
E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4 FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LEASEHOLD LAND AT PAREL AND DADUR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst. at 3 and 4-30 p.m. respectively, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Haroon Mahomed, insolvent, trading under the name of Hajee Mitha Cassum, the right, title, and interest of the said insolvent in the undermentioned pieces of leasehold land :—

LOT No. 1 AT 3 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of foras vacant land or ground, situate, lying, and being at Mingoota Manduli, near Parell, DeLisle Road, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 2,974 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 150, new No. 12081, and new survey No. 2388 and boundedton the east by the ground of Cassinath Dhuru and Toolsi Pipe, on the west by the ground of Hoosunjee Hormusjee, on the north by the ground of Luxmon Juswant Koli, and on the south by the ground of Muncherjee Eduljee.

LOT No. 2, AT 4-30 P.M.

All that piece of land, situate near the Dadur Station of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, assessed by Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 99 containing by admeasurement four thousand five hundred and fifty square yards, and bounded on the east by the land of Ramchand Nana Joshi, and beyond that by the line of the said Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, on the west by the line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on the north by the land of Jambao Antone Souza, and on the south by the land of Jose Manuel Fernandes.

For further particulars, conditions of sale apply to C. A. Turner, Esq. Official Assignee, High Court, or the undersigned.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 16, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

A few bales of T. R. E. shirtings, 7, 8 and 9 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF WATCHES, CHAIN, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, behind the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, on account of the concerned, a large quantity of gold and silver watches, chains, bracelets, necklace, bangles, &c.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Street, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, one handsome strong English-built Victoria as good as new, one mail phaeton, quite new, &c.,&c., the property of J. B. TOTHILL, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong second-hand Victoria with removeable coach box.

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.

1 second-hand strong mail phaeton convertible into a waggonette.

1 handsome strong bay Arab, 14 hands, 10 years old quiet to ride and drive.

1 chestnut C. B. pony, quiet in saddle.

1 bull terrier dog, 9 months old, good ratter and watch-dog, color white.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd April next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome French-made and Japanese household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and Glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels Carpets, one handsome strong English-built Dog-cart in good order, &c., the property of CHALES PERNET, Esq., Consul De France.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, March 16, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 15.

THERE was no change in the price of Consols in London yesterday at 95⅞ ; nor was there any further movement in the discount market. Indian Sterling Loan also was unaltered at 108. Bar Silver was the same as on Saturday at 41½d. per oz. ; and last Friday's quotations continued to rule for Rupee Paper at £70½ for Fours, and £68⅞ for 4½ per cents, while in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent higher, at 90⅜ cents, with demand Exchange on London unchanged, at 4·87½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 395,000 ounces of Silver, at 90·45 to 90·50 cents per oz. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 9-16d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 97 ; Paris Exchange on London was up a centime, at fcs. 25·21.

Braziers' Copper advanced £1 in London, say to £56 per ton ; Yellow Metal remaining at 5½.

Another drop of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of ready Mid. American Coton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3⅜d. per lb.; while Arrivals were lower to the same extent on all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 33-64d. for March and March-April deliveries, and 3 11-16d. for July-August. The market closed quiet, Surats dull and Arrivals quiet, the Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, not including any East Indian, the only other change in prices having been an advance of 1-16d. in "Good" Madras Westerns. The day's Imports were 14,000 bales. The Manchester Market was flat.

In New York, also, Cotton prices further declined yesterday, ready Mid.-Uplands being 1-16 cent. lower, at 6 13-16 cents. ; while June Futures were down 14 points at 6·61 cents.

The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 17,000 bales and this season's total figures now give the following comparison with those of the two preceding years :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Monday's Receipts...	17,000	16,000	11,000
Two days' do.....	33,000	29,000	16,000
Since 1st Sept., 1891...	6,265,000	6,020,000	5,474,000

A further decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy has been established in Cotton here to-day in a dull market. There has been a rather better enquiry from exporters, who have bought 1,100 bales, made up of 300 each of Akote Ginned, at Rs. 146 ; Bengals, at Rs. 131 ; and Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 157 ; and 100 each of Barsee at Rs. 163 ; and Mulchapore at Rs. 148 ; while the Mills have taken 100 bales each of Julgaum, at Rs. 147 ; and Dhulia, at Rs. 141½ per candy.

WHEAT.—A small business has been passing in this market again to-day, with a dull feeling, and prices have given way half-an-anna per cwt. this evening's quotations being as follows :—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-5-9	per cwt.
Do. 85	,,	5-4-9	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	,,	5-2-0	,,
Red Delhi	,,	4-13-0	,,
Hard Yellow.....	,,	5-5-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	4-14-6	,,
Hard Red	,,	4-9-6	,,

SEEDS have been quiet in tone, with but little still doing for export, and the price of Linseed has again declined half-an-anna per cwt. at Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 6-10-6 per cwt., other kinds being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	18,088 bales.
Wheat.....	86,041 cwts.
Linseed	67,680 ,,
Rapeseed	8,928 ,,
Gingelly	8,940 ,,
Poppyseed.....	580 ,,
Groundnuts	7,858 ,,
Castorseed	4,149 ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet, with rates still leading downwards. A March-April leading steamer has been fixed at 18s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at yesterday's closing rates for Bank Remittance and Private Paper, and we hear of only a moderate amount of business passing either way. With the continued adverse news from home we do not look for any material improvement in rates for some time to come, and the market closed quiet this evening as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand.....1s. 3 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 3 25-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 3 7-8d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 3 31-32d.	,,
Francs 3 months' sight ...1·08¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER was strong again to-day, and a further advance in Fours to the extent of 3-16 per cent. on yesterday's final quotations was established ; but in the later afternoon this was lost, and the market closed at 107¼ for cash, 107⅜ for the 30th instant, and 107½ for April ; 105 being still named for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—This market re-opened after the holidays to-day, and Cotton Mill Shares having attracted more attention, prices of this Scrip advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 in a number of cases at our revised quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 992½ per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here yesterday morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

NAPLES, MARCH 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goloonda left here yesterday afternoon.

PORT SAID, MARCH 14.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

MARSEILLES, MARCH 14.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 14.

The Hall Line steamer Netherby Hall left here the day before yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacArthur left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 15.

Mail steamer Ballaarat from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera..... 3 3-16

The Manchester Market has been flat.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight... 1 3 9-16

2½ per cent. Consols for account... 95⅛

3 per cent. French Rentes 97

Bar Silver 41¼

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th March, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	15	9	25 a.m.	6	56
Teheran	15	2	3 p.m.	..	48
Suez.....	15	2	3 p.m.	..	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 15th March, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	1	0	..	2
,, Karrachee	..	9	..	1
,, Madras	..	23	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 14.

10 p.m. ..... 78·4

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

6 a.m. ..... 75·4
10 a.m. ..... 81·3
2 p.m. ..... 84·2
4 p.m. ..... 83·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MACMILLAN—March 14, at West Kensington, the wife of M. Macmillan, Educational Department, of a son. (By telegram.)

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GAZDAR—March 15, at New Mody Bay, opposite the Bazar, Hormusjee Byramjee Gazdar, brother-in-law of Cawasjee Shapoorjee Gazdar, and father-in-law of Cawasjee Nowrojee Mehta. Funeral this morning at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PHILLIPS—March 9, at Jubbulpore, C P, the wife of Francis A T Phillips, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

COY—March 4, at Akhoyapada, Orissa, J Prendergast Coy, Executive Engineer, D-P-W

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1892.

IT is not often that the Indian Mussulmans are called upon to listen to such a stirring appeal to their better instincts as that which was addressed to them the other day by Sir Auckland Colvin. The occasion was the laying of the foundation-stone of a boarding-house for Mahomedan students at the Muir College. It seems that a large number of young Mussulmans attend the college, for whose life outside the college no provision has been made. They live anywhere and anyhow, it is explained, they receive no religious instruction, and profit by no organized system of physical training. This is an old, old cry—the expression of one of the most serious wants in Indian education. The better class youths of a province are gathered together at the Presidency capital, making the best, in most cases, of the intellectual education provided for them. But it is to a painful extent an education without discipline, with very deficient moral culture, and with an utter absence, on the one hand, of the tone and regimen which form part of the life of the young Englishman in public schools or at the University, and, on the other hand, of the home influence which is the best element in the early life of the well born. No one has made more of the value of this regimen than the late Cardinal Newman, who in a memorable passage said that if he had to choose between a system which sent the gentlemen of England to the Universities and gave them that and nothing else, and a system which confined their education to the acquisition of mere knowledge, he would prefer the former. It is not astonishing that the Mahomedans of the North-West should have practically recognised the fact that they have to give their sons something more than the opportunity of going successfully through a college course. Whether the discipline of the boarding-house at Allahabad will have a really educational character is a matter that can be determined only by the local leaders of the community. If the Institution is wisely orgauized, and if the influential members of the community can be persuaded to take a personal interest in the well being of the students, an excellent work may be accomplished. There seems, indeed, to be a genuine desire on the part of the promoters to spare no pains to make it successful. In addition to the supervision of the boarding-house at Allahabad the committee have undertaken to advise parents whose sons may be proceeding to England, and to take measures for the safeguarding of their interests while there. There is no greater service that could be done for the educated Indian in London than this, none that there are more people willing to do, and none that could be more difficult of accomplishment. If the Allahabad committee, through their friends at home, can extend their supervision over students in the Muir College to young men who have passed from the college to the London hospitals and Inns of Court they will deserve well of their co-religionists.

The occasion would in any case have claimed the interest of the Mahomedans of India ; but additional interest was given to it by the rousing exhortation which Sir Auckland Colvin addressed to the community to bring itself into line with the times. If it were permissible to ask whence Sir Auckland Colvin derived the ideas which he presented with such force, the answer would not be far to seek. A year or so since the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, better known as Mr. Mehdi Ali, of Hyderabad, wrote a pamphlet which should have stirred up the Mahomedans of India from one end of the country to the other. The whole spirit of that remarkable pronouncement is condensed in Sir Auckland Colvin's stirring invocation. The enemy whom the Mahomedans of to-day had to fight, the Lieutenant-Governor told his audience, is the man who clings with a desperate obstinacy to the philosophies and the formulæ of a past age, and who hopes, with the weapons forged in that age, however blunted they may be by lapse of time and circumstance, to grope his way through the vigorous hosts which he meets in his modern progress. If we may take Mr. Mehdi Ali as our guide upon this subject these obstinate adherents to obsolete philosophies, who boast their orthodoxy before all things, are in reality the least orthodox amongst the professors of Islam. Once more in the history of religious controversy the reformer proclaims himself to be the real follower of the old path, while the party who pride themselves on their orthodoxy and their attachment to primitive tradition, are charged with being innovators. Unfortunately, Mr. Mehdi Ali's challenge has not been taken up, or we should have seen the orthodox party in Islam defending itself against the charge of having obscured the real spirit of their faith, and buried it beneath dogmas, the vain conceptions of unlearned men. The complaint may be presented in various forms. The most striking no doubt is that which fixes upon the unprogressive and unchangeful character with which the orthodox party have invested their creed. Now and again intelligent men who, it must be confessed, are far in advance of the bulk of their co-religionists, come forward with ingenious demonstrations of the adaptability of the spirit and the processes of Moslem rule to the necessities of modern life. But brilliant and exceptional examples of what is possible in this respect prove little, and it remains true, we fear, as Sir Auckland Colvin implies, and as Mr. Mehdi Ali has loudly lamented, that apathy, and pride of race, and a vain superiority to progress are keeping the Mahomedans of India backward in the race.

Both statesmen seem to have come to the conclusion that if the subject were worth speaking of at all, it was well to pitch their voice in a high key. Finding a model for his exhortation in Bacon's "idols," Sir Auckland Colvin condemned the conservative Mussulman for setting up the idol of a stupid adherence to past modes of education, reasoning and discussion ; the idol of a bigotted hatred of all that is foreign to the creed or the country of the worshipper ; the idol of fatuous pride of race, and "the monster idol of all ;" the idol of apathy, of supreme indifference and fatalistic submission to what is accepted as the will of God. "Dumb, black images, all of them, hideous in their form, preposterous in their pretension, despicable in their impotence." Is it possible, within Islam itself, to arouse a wholesome iconoclastic passion which shall break to pieces the woeful array of idols ? One of the most trusted members of the community has spoken almost with despair on that point, and there are few who would venture to differ from so trusted an authority as Mr. Mehdi Ali. The inauguration of this institution at Allahabad, which seems to have been looked at askance by the orthodox party, is an encouraging sign, but it is not often that similar tokens of the willingness of the Indian Mussulmans to work out their own salvation present themselves. The Mahomedans, in spite of the free college at Aligarh, and of excellent madressas in the large town, are still backward in the race. Two facts will tell their own tale. There is scarcely a single Mahomedan name in the list of subordinate judges in this Presidency ; there are three Mahomedans at the Bombay Technical Institute against a hundred and forty-one Hindus. Will the Mahomedans of this Presidency, the next time any of them feel impelled to approach Government with some vague indefinite appeal for help, apply themselves to the explanation of these two facts. There is practically nothing that Government can do for a people of whom it is possible to say what an eminent Englishman and an eminent Mahomedan statesman have said concerning the Mahomedans of India. The remedy lies with themselves, and yet it is with themselves that lie all the obstacles to its acceptance—apathy, a dull and unresisting acquiescence in things as they are, and internal dissensions which serve as a barrier to all improvements.

THE Japanese Opposition is taking itself very seriously, and talks of making Parliamentary with Government Ministerial responsibility a reality. But what is behind all the high flour rhetoric ? The Japanese people ? That remains to be seen. The first Session of the first Parliament of Japan—which was also the first in Asia—came to a close on Christmas Day. The Session had lasted more than a year, and had been utilised by a majority hostile to Government in endeavouring to render the work of administration impracticable. According to the Constitution the Ministers are not responsible to Parliament, but are a bureaucracy formed on the German model. The majority refused to pass anything, the most necessary measures, including the discipline of the army, being contumeliously rejected. The recalcitrant majority put the climax to its obstruction by throwing out a Bill to enable the Government to relieve the sufferers by the great earthquake. The ministers skilfully availed themselves of the opportunity thus presented of discrediting the Opposition, and asked his Majesty to dissolve the Lower House ; the Upper House being elected for seven years cannot be dissolved. The real object of the Opposition was to obtain power by forcing the Ministry to resign ; but Ministerial responsibility is expressly excluded from the constitution. The Progressists or Radicals have appealed to the electorate to support the demand for Ministerial responsibility, and the system of party Cabinets, "without which there can be no harmony between the Executive and the Legislative." It is refreshing to read of the principle of popular rights being insisted upon, and the Government denounced for refusing to "obey" popular opinion. The elections this time have been fought with knives and hatchets, but it is impossible to believe that the Japanese millions understand the principle of Ministerial responsibility, or are eager to establish it. Doubts of Japan's ripeness for Parliamentary institutions arose in the mind of a philosophical critic when he observed that the first elections passed off without the slightest excitement or effervescence. It seemed as if the Japanese had been electing members of Parliament since the august ancestors of the Mikado laid the foundations of the world ten thousand years ago. There were no crowds, no posters, no bands, no processions, no dead cats, and no rotten eggs. Now indeed there are signs of improvement. The sceptical are inclined to draw from this circumstance the conclusion that the Japanese can never enter into the real spirit of the constitutional system. They imagine they can have all the advantages of Parliamentary institutions without the accompaniments of dead cats and rotten eggs. Whether this view be correct or not there can be little doubt that Western methods, if taken in their entirety, would be somewhat different from the mental conception of them which is formed by Orientals, whether in Japan or in India. The rough and tumble of an English election tends to keep at a distance from the political arena men unfitted for public life by lack of nerve and pluck. The weaklings are eliminated by dread of the ordeal of the cat or of the far worse ordeal of the heckle. Were the delegates to the Indian National Congress liable to a preliminary trial by ordeal of this kind, it would be curious to see how many gentlemen on the Bengal side would care to undergo it. In Japan, where at first at all events tests of the kind were not applied, it is not surprising to hear that many candidates were returned without much regard to their personal fitness. They paid a certain number of electors to register votes in their favour, and lo ! they were members of Parliament. There has been corruption in England, but it has always been tempered by methods which none but men of courage would care to confront.

THE new appointments to the Bombay Legislative Council will, we believe, be generally approved of. There has, indeed, been a feeling in Native society that Government and the public would have been well served if the term of office of the Hon. Javerilal U. Yajnik had been renewed. Those who expected this expected, perhaps, a good deal ; but we are glad to bear testimony to the industry which Mr. Javerilal has shown during the past two years in making his membership of the Legislative Council useful to the public and as helpful to the Government as well-informed criticism, even when hostile, can always be. We can the more freely acknowledge what has been meritorious in Mr. Javerilal's legislative work inasmuch as we have more than once been directly at issue with him in the policy he has pursued. His successor in the representation of the Guzerati speaking part of the population is an eminently suitable and trusted gentleman, Mr. Ranchorelal Chotalal, C.I.E., the President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, and a worthy embodiment in that city of the best qualities of citizenship. He is a prominent representative of the mofussil mill industry, and may almost be described as its pioneer, for he began far back in the forties endeavouring to persuade the rich bankers of Ahmedabad to put their money in a cotton mill. He was a little in advance of his time, but the present industrial activity of Ahmedabad is largely due to his enterprise. His name is associated also with the important measures that have for some years past been under discussion for improving the water-supply and drainage of Ahmedabad, and if local self-government has been more successful in that city than it has in some of the neighbouring towns this is largely due to the public-spirited way in which Mr. Ranchorelal has performed the duties of a Municipal President. In the recent discussion upon the Fact

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EFFECTS OF THE COLLIERY STOPPAGE.

WORKS CLOSED : TRAINS DISCONTINUED.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The effect of the miners' stoppage is being widely felt. The London and North-Western Railway Company have stopped their engine-works at Crewe and the North-Eastern Railway Company are reducing the number of men at their work-shops.

Fourteen hundred hands are thrown out of work by these measures taken by the railway companies.

One hundred passenger trains on the above lines will be withdrawn to-day.

SILVER PURCHASES.

NEW YORK, MARCH 14.

The Washington Treasury to-day purchased 395,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 90·45 to 90·55.

THE AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

The cotton market here is in a very feverish state, and there is a marked pressure to sell. The market to-day closed steady.

DEBATE ON THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

In the House of Commons, last night, a debate took place on the Navy Estimates during which Lord George Hamilton said that the Naval Committee had gone into the question of manning the fleet, and had reported that our resources in war-time would be much larger than was generally supposed. Lord George said, he believed, that in 1894 the personnel of the Navy would be thoroughly adequate. The Admiralty, he added, was considering the question of whether the ten or twelve-inch gun would be best adapted for our ships.

FRENCH ANARCHISTS AT WORK.

PARIS, MARCH 15.

Another An archist outrage was perpetrated here this morning, when a dynamite bomb was exploded in the barracks of the Republican Guard, doing great damage to property, but fortunately hurting nobody.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Lord Hampden.

THE INWARD MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 15.

The s. s. Carthage, with the English mails of 4th instant, left here at 6 p. m. to-day, for Bombay.

THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 15.

At to-day's sitting of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act Commission, the following evidence was recorded :—

Khan Bahadur Husanally Effendi, President of the Central National Mahomedan Association, Sind Branch, Kurrachee, examined, gave a rough sketch of the money-lending transaction between the agriculturists and the money-lending classes. He said that the lenders were Hindus, and the mode generally adopted was to supply sundries on credit, where in the first place the creditor fleeced the taker by over-charges. Many of the suits in the Subordinate Civil Court of Sind are based on the statements of accounts, and conducted at present entailing great hardship on the poor. There are renewals of engagements ; and the interest earned on one bond is converted into principal in the next in which the loan is advanced and made payable by instalments at certain times. The Act empowers the Court to grant it to deserving defendants, but the court could not grant adequate relief. Instalments could be made only in cases for money decrees. Imprisonment for debt should also be done away with. The debtor often, after a decree is passed, pays his debt to his creditor out of court. Under the Mahomedan rule before the conquest of Sind, the zemindars held extensive tracts of land. No harm was done to those who paid rent on ground actually cultivated. On the introduction of the settlement in Sind after the advent of the British, the zemindar was called to define his holding. He was in the first place rendered bankrupt by the cost of the boundary marks, and could not pay the assessment. He was naturally disinclined to forego even an inch of his ancestral holding. By the old settlement which ceased to exist about ten years ago, the land cost one rupee per acre ; by the new settlement now it amounts to three rupees. When Lord Reay visited Sind land revenue was continued to be paid on land in actual possession of the ryot. No allowance was made even for fallows, and heavy indebtedness was the result.

NEWS FROM THE CHIN HILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 15.

Mr. Macnabb, the Political Officer at Haka, telegraphs from Camp Hairon as follows :—"Arrived yesterday, and the outlook is most satisfactory. I anticipate no opposition in the occupying of Falam, and am sending forward to-day 200 Chin coolies with rations to be stored in the Tashon village in charge of an interpreter on the guarantee of the Chiefs. The interpreter will reiterate orders about guns, and try to ensure no large armed bodies of Tashons coming out, and so avoid any possibility of hostilities. I hear that the Tashons and Yahows have intrigued with certain Haka Chiefs as well as with the Siyins for a general rising. Their failure to induce either to join together with the opportune arrival of my messenger, assuring them of our pacific intentions, resulted in the present attitude. We march to-morrow for Laiyo.'

BERAR HIGH SCHOOLS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, MARCH 15.

The gathering of the Berar High Schools' past students was held in Rao Saheb Deorao Vinayak's gardens on Sunday and Monday. About 150 members having assembled from all quarters of the province, pleasant dinners and musical entertainments were given. A proposal to move Government, through the Director, to attach a P. E. Class to one of the Provincial High Schools, was discussed, and a committee, consisting of five Graduates, was appointed to consider its feasiblity. Mr. V. M. Mahajani, M.A., delivered an interesting and instructive address on the duties and responsibilities of the Institution.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN LUSHAILAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 15.

Although troops have been warned at Calcutta to be ready to proceed to Chittagong it is hoped heir services wi ll not be required as Southern Lushailand is quiet at present.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CAVALRY.

There will be no one appointed to officiate for General Luck as Inspector-General of Cavalry, while he acts for Sir William Elles at Rawalpindi. The work will be done at Army Head-quarters during the summer months.

THE RAMPUR MURDER.

The preliminary inquiry into the case of seven men, who are suspected of having been concerned in the murder of the late General Azim-ud-din, will be opened at Rampur on Saturday. The inquiry will be conducted by Mr. R. G. Hardy, Collector of Jhansi, who has been deputed for the purpose. The Rampur State will be represented at the inquiry by Mr. T. Conlan and Mr. W. M. Colvin, of the Allahabad Bar, Mr. H. Vansittart and Mr. Ross Alston having been retained for the defence.

RAILWAYS ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

In regard to strategical lines of railway now in course of construction on the North-West Frontier, work is proceeding on the Mari-Attock line, which will link the Sind-Sagar system with the main line from Rawalpindi to Peshawar. Mr. Bell, Engineer-in-charge, has orders to concentrate all available labour on the section between Attock and the Kushalgarh Branch, as this is considered to be of first importance. The work here is heavy as the railway passes through very hilly country. On the Mushkaf line, which will give better access to Quetta through the Bolan than the one now exists, a good deal is also being done. The engineers have begun on the Mach section, and a temporary line will be made to connect the new alignment with the lower portion of the existing Bolan Railway. This will give an improved communication even before the Mushkaf project as whole is complet ed. Two years or more must pass before the route from one end to the other end is ready for use, as one fairly long tunnel will have to be driven through the hills separating the Mushkaf Valley from Bolan.

FIRE-WORKS AND THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Acworth's second letter intended as a rejoinder to mine, and published in your issue of the 14th instant is characteristically amiable and elegant. The personal part of it I shall leave it to itself, although if it were necessary I may assure him that I shall never be so silly as to waste even a hundredth part of the sum proposed by him on such a worthless object as fire-works, whether at a wedding or any other festive occasion. I may further say that Mr. Acworth is much mistaken if he thinks that so large a sum as Rs.10,000 is spent on fire-works at any wedding except at the house of a Prince or Chief. If Mr. Acworth finds any real pleasure at the sight of fire-works, I wish him joy of it. I cannot envy his good fortune. I cannot find any such pleasure, and I know several gentlemen as cultivated as himself who cannot. The fact that subscriptions have so readily flowed in does not, to my mind, prove that the public are in accord with Mr. Acworth as to the propriety of fire-works. It only shows the great influence which Mr. Acworth wields and his capacity to tap the pockets of the wealthy. This was well illustrated in the case of the Leper Asylum Fund, and his present success is a fresh illustration of the same. I was fully conscious of Mr. Acworth's power to find the sum he asked for from the public, and it was with a view to turn that power to good account that I appealed to him to apply himself to the promotion of a permanent memorial of his Excellency the Viceroy's visit. Dr. Blaney's letter has commended this object to Mr. Acworth's mind. Dr. Blaney suggests like myself that the present subscriptions should be used as a nucleus for a permanent memorial fund instead of being spent on fire-works. Mr. Acworth, I know, if he puts himself at the head of such a movement is sure to make it a success. If a permanent memorial is to be raised, why waste, I repeat, the good sum of Rs. 8,000 already collected on "fire and smoke?" Mr. Acworth has announced that the "fire-works will take place, and now that he has the necessary funds in hand it will be hard to shake him. But may not the donors think better of the object on which their money is to be spent ?—Yours, &c.,

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is not at all strange, that those ever serious and sober minds, that always calculate the proportionate worth of return obtained, for money spent, or that persons who regard it as the sole object of existence, to lead a life of serious and intellectual pleasures devoid of ordinary amusements and mirth should carry on the uncharitable and unprofitable occupation of target-shooting, if I may so call it, against an innocent source of amusements like fire-works that are undertaken with the dual object of giving *eclat* to the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to Bombay, and to provide enjoyment for the whole of the public at large, both rich and poor alike.

Can it be that the opposition is directed against the man and not the measure? It is the lightest task to cavil at the actions of others, and to offer irresponsible suggestions, which cost no more than the paper and ink consumed on them ; but a most difficult one to gird one's loins, and strive to realize suggestions into actual success.

Why should correspondents, favouring a permanent memorial fund look up to Mr. Acworth (I should not say the Municipal Commissioner for the fear of saddling on any deficits that might arise in the fire-works account to Municipal shoulders) to carry out their ideas ? Why not act upon the saying : Help yourselves and others will help you ? I am not opposed to a permanent memorial in commemoration of the Viceroy's visit to this city, but at the same time have not taken oaths not to spend a pie on fire-works or to shut myself up in a dark room, on principle, when the pyrotechnic display is to take place, to avoid seeing it. Fire-works have their use, too, in pleasing a large number of the masses, who turn out in their holiday moods and attires. In causing large sums of money in the aggregate, to change hands from the upper and the middle-classes to the tradesmen, the gharrywalla, the fruit and sweet-meat seller, and so on.

Bombay, March 15th. FIRE-WORKS.

[This correspondence may now cease.—Ed.—*B.G.*]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Carthage with English mails of the 4th instant, left Aden at 6 o'clock last night and may be expected to arrive at mid-night on Sunday. The Carthage, which left London on the 25th ultimo and Brindisi on the 6th instant, brings the following passengers :—

From London.—Mrs. Eaton Travers, Dr. W. G. Heasman, Mr. F. D. Pawle, Mr. W. W. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Van Roy, Miss F. Williams, Miss N. Williams, Mr. W. S. Clear, Mr. Hall, Mr. C. W. Snow, Miss A. Sims, Miss M. McKellar, M.D., Mr. and Mrs. Blair, Mr. W. H. Daroux, Mr. J. Muir, Mr. Scott, Mrs. Bruen.

From Brindisi.—Mr. A. Brydges, Surg-Major Comins, Mr. H. B. B. Raitt, Surg-Major D. W. H. Cousins.

For Madras.—Mr. Sewell, Mr. A. E. Jordan, Mr. Edward Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Gompertz,

For Kurrachee.—Miss Hunter, Mr. G. H. Badcock, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. C. Kelly, Col. Shepherd, Mr. J. Young.

For Sydney.—Mr. R. W. H. Woodburne.

For Yokohama.—Mr. E. Knandt.

For Shanghai.—Mr. C. A. Maitland.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, FEB. 26.

LAST week I made certain remarks—not very novel, perhaps, but beautifully true—on the dangers of arbitrary power. They were suggested by the reading of a pamphlet called "How Women Work," issued by the Women's Trade Union Association (Assembly Passage, Mile End Road, London, E.). Let me justify and illustrate these remarks by a few allegations there made—I say not that they are true, but that they are made—on the exercise of power in factories. The Secretary of the Confectioners' Trade Union, Miss Clara James, has given evidence in Group C of the Labour Commission. She was herself one of 3,000 women employed at that work in East London. She was dismissed because she joined the Union of her Trade. It is a very poorly paid trade ; a girl begins at 5s. a week; she is eight years before she rises to 8s. or 9s. ; she is subject to arbitrary, tyrannical and excessive fines. She is fined for talking ; fined for looking out of window ; fined for eating bread-and-butter. Again, she works for eleven hours a day ; until the Union was formed she was not let out at the dinner-hour ; she was made to eat her dinner in the room where she worked, in the smell of the steam and the machinery, in the stench of rotten cocoanuts and putrid lemon pulp ; this—observe—is against the law ; there are factory inspectors to enforce the law ; but this witness had never seen a factory inspector in a factory ; the foremen habitually use bad language to the girls, and exercise the most arbitrary power—*e.g.* if a window is broken in the room, all the girls who work in that room are fined. Also, they "drill" the girls ; that is, they give a girl no work for a term of days, and yet make her come every day submissively to ask for work.

Six years ago, when I told people how employers of girls drilled them it was by some set down as sensational exaggeration. My friends, it was then, and is now, hard and literal fact, and here is confirmation of what I said. Why, it goes on still. Then the girls have no protection against the dangers of their work. The starch rots their dresses and their boots ; if those who wash bottles tie a cloth about their waists to keep the water from their clothes they are fined ; those who work at mineral water bottles are constantly being injured—horribly cut about—by the bursting of the bottles, and nothing is given them for protection : those who work with caustic get their faces burned ; those who work with ammonia have to keep the doors open lest the stuff should make them senseless ; the water soaks their boots and their clothes ; the "pulp holes" where the refuse—rotten cocoanuts, lemon pulp, and such stuff—lies until it stinks are in their work-rooms ; the lavatories are neglected ; there are weekly penny payments for the doctor, but if a girl is sick she is examined in the presence of the men. Girls are put on to do men's work ; they are made to work cranes ; they have to carry long trays, even having to go backwards, and if anything is broken they are made to pay full price; they carry boiling jam downstairs, and have no cloths or aprons to protect them from the stuff. Then wages, which are low, are getting steadily lower. A girl at one place was actually fined half-a-crown for sleeping on the floor in the dinner-hour—only for sleeping down! This act, however, was too much; it caused a strike. Then they went to have their jacket and boot clubs, outside their work, and the masters actually interfere and prohibit, and will not allow them to use their money as they please. Have I said enough? Let me repeat. In no condition of life, in no work should any man be allowed power unrestrained. For, if he has it, he will abuse it. Meantime send for those pamphlets and give them away, scatter them wholesale. It may be that Miss Clara James, secretary of this Trade Union, exaggerates. The main points alleged are that fines are permitted without restriction; that girls work at dangerous trades without the least protection, that they are forced to eat their dinners where they work ; that they are examined by doctors in the presence of men; that they suffer interference in hours out of work; that they are dismissed for joining the Union; and that they are cruelly and wickedly "drilled." If there are any honest hearts among us there should be more questions—a great many more question—put to Miss Clara James.

Yesterday I went to see a *creche*. Somehow or other I had never seen a *creche* before. I found it a most interesting place. To begin with, it was as clean as the deck of a man-of-war. Then there were the inhabitants. It is a kind of desert island filled with babies, all as happy as babies can be. It stands in a crowded street, with houses of the poorest all round. The mothers bring their babies here in the morning when they go out to work, and call to fetch them in the evening. When the children come they are washed and dressed in the clothes of the *creche*, so that are no rags. They are also well-fed, so there are no pinched faces. It is, therefore, a very popular institution with babies living in this quarter. The children are received until they are five years of age, when the Board School claims them. Now, before the *creche* was established, the nursing and the feeding were done in the family. When the mother went out to work, the little girl of five carried about the baby, and with the little brother of four and the little sister of two stayed prisoners all day long in the one room, locked up for safety till the mother came home again. Now, what interested me most, apart from the silly, ridiculous, sentimental stuff of rejoicing that the babies are thus made happy, and are well-fed, and are kept from all kinds of diseases, was the extraordinary fact that the children, whether the baby in the cradle or the little dot of three, for the most part looked up with faces as refined, as beautiful, as tender, and as full of love, hope, and promise as if they had been young duchesses and dukes instead of children of Gibeon, doomed in after life to do the hardest work and to get the smallest pay. My friends, we really are—either without our "things" at all or clad in the same "things"—all exactly alike, whether duchesses or sempstresses, only that what Henry James calls the "immitigatability of the predicament of mortality" is a little more difficult to face as we grow older for some than for others. But to the babies of the *creche*, or to the little duchesses in their cots, the predicament has not yet presented itself. And so they look the same, and their faces are all alike, and as we turn from cradle to cradle the old words come back, "When Adam delved and Eve span, Where was then the gentleman?" He had to be made, you see. The gentleman is made, not born. That is the real thing to remember. True, he is well worth making. He is a most valuable person to the State when he is made. Let us, therefore, make him out of the materials in the *creche* as well as those in the palace.

In the most unlikely spot of all London to find anything interesting, in the most unsuspected spot, stands the old meeting-house. It is hidden behind a high wall. I had passed it a dozen times without noticing it. The building is the second on the same spot ; the first was built in 1667 ; this, fifty years later. It consists of a great hall divided into two. One of them distantly resembles a chapel ; it has rough benches ; there is a seat of honour along one end, there is a desk with a Bible ; there is a small gallery. The other part of the hall is an anteroom, used as a Sunday-school. One of the windows in the ante-room is made to open from the bottom ; it leads into a small plot of ground about sixty feet square covered with turf. There is a single tree in a corner, and as you look closer you become aware of two small stone tablets lying in the grass. This is a Friend's house of meeting ; this is their school ; this is their own burying-ground. For nearly two hundred years the Friends who met in this chapel have been buried in this spot. It was thought to savour of pride if one desired a memorial stone, therefore all the hundreds who lie here are forgotten. The Friend who showed me the place was full of its history—a glorious history of martyrdom and persecution. At first the governor of the town used to arrest them in this very chapel and send them off to prison, where they died of goal fever and of plague and were brought here to be buried. When the brethren had sat in silence over the coffin until one was moved, the body was taken through the window and laid in the ground. Among the Friends they are all brothers, all one family. My guide's cheek glows as he speaks of the old brave time. He becomes transformed ; he is no longer dressed in a black coat and a chimney-pot hat ; he wears a coat of a sober hue ; he has no ruffles, and no white linen, and his tall hat has no ribbon round it ; he has no sword ; his face is set hard with resolution ; his long hair is lank and uncurled. And it is borne in upon me what Quakerism has done for the world. Some day, if I were young enough, I would write the history of Nonconformity from a secular point of view, and would essay to discover and to teach the world what we owe to the sturdy sprits of Free Thought.

The story of Anne Jefferies. I read it only the other day in a collection of old pamphlets. It may be worth telling again, if only for the reason that it seems the last really genuine and authenticated case of the appearance and the active interference of the fairies in these islands. I think that after this final and most remarkable proof of their power they vanished and left the country. But you shall hear the circumstances. The pamphlet was written in the year 1696, when Anne was still living, aged seventy, and able to speak for herself. She does not seem to have contradicted the story, which must, therefore, be perfectly true in every particulars.

Anne was the daughter of a labouring man of St. Teath, Cornwall ; at the age of fourteen she was apprenticed to a respectable family, where she became a servant in return for board and lodging and clothes. One day, when she was nineteen years of age, she was found lying in a fit in the garden. On recovering she said that she had been visited by six little people clad in green. Her fit was followed by a bad illness and a slow recovery. She then became very devout, and was remarkable for remembering more of the sermon than any other member of the family. Now it happened once that her mistress had occasion to send to the mill for flour, but as there was no one in the house but herself and the maid, she resolved to go herself, and to leave the girl in the garden. This she did, but on the way back fell and dislocated her leg. Now, mark—when she was carried home, the girl Anne Jufferies not only told her the exact spot where she fell (of which she had been informed by the Six in Green), but also, by passing her hand over the joint, completely and instantly cured her. This cure being noised abroad, all the people round came flocking to her—all those who had rheumatism or any kind of sickness—and she cured them by word of mouth and by touch, taking no money. It was also discovered that she took no more food at her mistress's table, but was fed by the fairies in her own chamber, a thing witnessed, though the fairies were invisible, by many—both through the keyhole and through the open door.

Then the magistrates and the ministers, hearing of these marvels, began to visit her, and to dissuade her from further conversation with fairies. But the little people in green gave her a Bible turned down at a certain text, which they ordered the objectors to note. It was that passage wherein the brethren are exhorted to try the spirits. Of course, after this, there was only one step possible. They clapped her in Bodmin Gaol. Here—and this I think the most convincing proof of the truth of this narrative—the fairies brought her food—not the nasty bread and water of affliction—but good, solid dishes, delicately confected and cooked, and so continued to feast her and to cocker her up for three months, when she was released from durance. The narrative goes on to relate that she returned not to her former mistress, but went to one Mrs. Frances Tom, of Padstow, where she lived for some time, working many miraculous cures. And then she married. Whether she continued in the fairy-healing business or gave it up ; whether the Six in Green continued their visits ; whether they went on to provide her with dainty dishes ; whether she carried her devotion and piety on to her old age—we know not. This narrative was written when she was seventy. She would say no more ; if she talked she thought there might be more examination before magistrates, more disputations with learned men, more locking up in prison ; not a word more would she say. And now we shall never know whether the fairies left her or whether they continued this remarkable friendship to the end of her days. If so, we may practically assume that their grief for the loss of Anne, their last mortal favourite, their Cornish changeling—probably a princess by birth, but stolen from her parents by Titania and conveyed to the remote St. Teath—proved too much for them. They would never love another mortal. So they packed up all their belongings and went clear away. They were seen for a time in Samson, which is one of the isles of Scilly, but they left that place too ; and now we know not where they are.

THE LATE MR. THEODORE H. STEWART.

MR. THEODORE HENRY STEWART, who died in London on the 19th ult., at the age of 49 years, was a member of the Bombay Civil Service, which he joined in September, 1862, arriving in the country in the following month, when he was appointed an Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Surat. He continued to serve in the Surat District till the last week of December, 1863, after which he was appointed Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Kaira, and soon afterwards returned to Surat, where he acted till August, 1864. In the following year he served as Assistant Collector at Ahmedabad and again at Kaira. In September, 1865, he was deputed on special duty to enquire into land alienations in the Panch Mahals. In May, 1866, he was appointed Boundary Settlement Officer between the Panch Mahals and the Native States of Thabboa and Ali Rajpur, acting at the same time as Extra Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor in the Panch Mahals. We again find Mr. Stewart in Surat in August, 1867, on special duty to inquire into titles to land in that city. Having served as Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Kaira and in the Panch Mahals in subsequent years, Mr. Stewart proceeded on furlough, on medical certificate, to Europe, for two years, that is, from October, 1868, to October, 1870. On his return to this country, he was posted in January, 1871, as Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Belgaum, where, in January, 1875, he was confirmed in the appointment of First Assistant Collector and Magistrate. In April of the following year he was acting as Junior Collector and Magistrate of Kaladghi. Mr. Stewart obtained again a furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, from October, 1876, to January, 1878. In the following month, when he had returned to this country, we find him serving as First Assistant Collector at Broach. He subsequently worked at Ahmednagar and Karia ; and in May, 1879, was appointed Acting Collector and Magistrate and Political Agent at Sattara. In June, 1881, Mr. Stewart was appointed Survey and Settlement Commissioner, an office in which he made a name for himself. From September to November, 1885, he acted as Second-grade Commissioner in the Northern Division, and again till May, 1886. A few months later he reverted to his substantive appointment as Survey and Settlement Commissioner. Mr. Stewart rendered good service as a member of the Civil Service Commission from December, 1886, to March, 1887, and went on furlough to Europe from April to October in that year. In the later month he resumed charge of his duties as Survey and Settlement Commissioner. In November, 1887, he was selected for special duty as a member of the Public Service Commission under the Government of India; and in the beginning of the following year reverted to his substantive appointment as Survey and Settlement Commissioner. Mr. Stewart had again a year's furlough to Europe from June, 1889, to June, 1890, and while on furlough was appointed a First-grade Commissioner, continuing to be Survey and Settlement Commissioner. On the 17th September, 1890, Mr. Stewart was honoured with a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council, in which office his great experience and knowledge of revenue matters proved of much value. He retired on pension on the 8th April, 1891, and soon after left Bombay for good.

THE late Duke of Clarence was, it seems, a "really clever sculptor." So at least says Mdme, Albani in a chat with a journalist in her native French-Canadian province. The noted singer possesses a broach set in diamonds, rubies, and sapphires which Her Majesty presented to her after the Balmoral performance of last September. "Is it not beautiful?" exclaimed Madame. "I value it so much. The Prince designed it, and Her Majesty had it made up expressly for me."

CRICKET MATCH AT LIMBDI.

ON Thursday, the 10th March, a cricket match was played on the old Limbdi ground, which excited a good deal of local interest. Two or three years ago H. H. Sir Jaswatsinghji's Limbdi team was the strongest in Kathiawad, and the interest which his Highness has always taken in cricket gave a great impetus to the game throughout the province of Kathiawad. For the past few years, however, the Thakore Saheb has been obliged by press of business to relinquish the active part he formerly took in drilling and leading his team with the result that the men have necessarily lost a great deal of that skill and confidence which can only be maintained by assiduous practice. The good example set by H. H. of Limbdi has, however, borne excellent fruit in the immediate neighbourhood, and the team, which has been organized recently by the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, contains a lot of very presuming material. In addition to these two cricket centres there is the cricket nursery of the Talukdari Girassia School, which under the patient and indefatigable superintendence of Mr. Strip, possesses three or four young players of great merit, and in all round eleven which generally proves very bad to beat. There has been a kind of cricket revival in Limbdi during the past fortnight. Mr. Beaman got together the remnants of the once famous Limbdi team and challenged the Girassia School with the expected result that the boys, in fine practice and well disciplined by their Captain Mr. Strip, who set them the example of big scoring by knocking up over 50 in a very short time, inflicted a severe defeat on the locals. One of them, Hirji, who on two occasions has scored over 150 in the palmy days of the eleven showed that his hand had not wholly forgotten its cunning by scoring 56 against the very fair bowling he had to face. The outcome of this match was that Mr. Beaman selected a composite Limbdi and Wadhwan team to play a strong combination from Ghadechi brought down by that fine sportsman and untiring supporter of cricket, Mr. W. White. It was found impossible to make the interesting fixture more than a one-day's match ; but by good luck and beginning punctually there was time enough to bring the contest to a definite end. Mr. Beaman's team consisted of Khavases, Hirji, Anand, Nanji, Magho, and Khodo, members of the old Limbdi team. Mr. Scrip, with Vajesing of Sayla, Amirmian of Dasada and Sursing of Khijadia, representing the Girassia School, and Shivshankar, a fine left-hand bowler and free bat, from the Thakor of Wadhwan's eleven. Mr. White played twelve men against the local team, *viz.*, Messrs. W. White, Hardy, M'Causland, Leslie, Rhenius, Wakeford, Honeyford, Tait, Bearcroft, and Jansen, all of the Ghadechi Cricket Club, Mr. Brown, late of Ahmedabad, and Mr. Black, of Australia.

The teams were on the ground punctually by 10 a.m., and Mr. White winning the toss elected to bat on a hard level wicket. Want of practice, however, soon made itself felt, and in a little more than an hour the team was dismissed for the poor total of 51. Shivshankar's bowling was extremely effective. He took 6 wickets for 19 runs, Anand long-stopped remarkably well throughout the whole match, and Khodo made a remarkable catch which dismissed Mr. Brown just as that dangerous bat was beginning to hit.

Mr. Beaman's team opened quietly. Hirji unfortunately fell in trying to recover from a false start and was thrown out. But when Anand and Shivshankar got together runs came steadily and freely. Considering that Anand has had next to no practice for the last three years his 29 was a very creditable performance. Shivshankar seemed quite at home with all the bowling opposed to him, and hit a fine free 59 before he missed a straight slow from Hardy. Vajesing was very unfortunate in getting caught of a very nearly wide ball at which he over-reached himself, and Amirmian, who went in late, put together 18 in a few minutes before the weary umpire with tiffin in view gave him out l-b-w. The innings closed for 153, or 102 ahead. After tiffin the Ghadechi men played much better, while Mr. Beaman's team either through fatigue or carelessness did not acquit themselves as satisfactorily as in the first innings. Messrs. White 30, Brown 24, Rhenius 53, Black 14, Hardy 12, and Bearcroft 11, all played with considerable freedom and confidence. The winnings closed at 5 p.m. for 151 ; leaving Mr. Beaman's team 50 to make. This was, of course, an easy task. But when two wickets had fallen for 7, it looked for a moment as though there might be a finish after all. Mr. White's team were bowling and fielding far better than in the first innings ; but an unfortunate couple of misses who gave Shivshankar three lives, so to say, very soon put the issue beyond doubt. Vajesing, who went in first, carried his bat for a careful and accurate 19, while Shivshankar hit up 22 rapidly. With the assistance of 9 extras this made up the required amount, and the local team won an interesting and spirited match by 8 wickets. H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi entertained the school-boys and spared no pains and attention to secure the comfort of all the visitors and the success of the match. Appended is the full score :—

MR. WHITE'S ELEVEN.

Rhenius, c Nanjee, b Beaman..	15	b Shivshankar	53
Wakeford, b Beaman.....	0	b Shivshankar.....	0
Brown, c Khodo, b Beaman ..	9	b Khodo	24
Black. b Shivshankar	1	b Shivshankar	14
Leslie, b Shivshankar	3	b Beaman	0
Honeyford, b Shivshankar....	0	b Shivshankar	3
Hardy, hit wicket, Beaman ..	5	b Shivshankar.....	12
White, b Shivshankar	8	run out	30
Tait, c Vajesing, b Shivshankar	0	not out.	
M'Causland, c Vajesing, b Beaman.....	2	b Shivshankar	0
Bearcroft, b Shivshankar	5	b Shivshankar	11
Jansen, not out	0	b Beaman	0
Extras	3	Extras....	1
Total..	51	Total..	151

MR. BEAMAN'S ELEVEN.

Beaman, b Leslie.....	6	did not bat.	
Hirji, run out	9	c Black, b Brown	2
Anand, c Black, b Hardy.....	29	c M'Causland, b Brown	0
Strip, c and b Brown	14	did not bat.	
Shivshankar, b Hardy	59	not out.....	22
Vajesing, c Black, b Wakeford	3	not out.....	19
Amirmian, l-b-w, Wakeford ..	18	did not bat.	
Sursing, b Brown.....	0		
Nanu, c Hardy, b Leslie	4		
Khodo, b Wakeford	0		
Magho, not out	0		
Extras	10	Extras....	9
Total..	153	Total..	52

VISCOUNT HAMPDEN.

THE Right Hon. Sir Henry Bouverie William Brand, G.C.B., M.P., P.C., Viscount Hampden, late Speaker of the House of Commons, whose death is reported, was the second son of the twenty-first Baron Dacre (by the second daughter of the late Hon. and Very Rev. Maurice Crosbie, Dean of Limerick), and brother and heir presumptive to the present Baron ; and he was born in Dec. 1814. For some time he was Private Secretary to Sir George Grey. In July, 1852, he obtained a seat in the House of Commons as one of the members for Lewes, which borough he continued to represent till December 1868, and from then till 1884 he sat for the county of Cambridge. In February 1858, Mr. Brand was appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales, but he held the office for only a few weeks. He held the Office of Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury from June, 1859, to July, 1866. In 1859 Mr. Brand succeeded Sir W. Hayter, as senior "Whip" of the Liberal Party, and he discharged the duties of that important and laborious office with unflagging energy and zeal for a period of nine years. When Mr. Denison, afterwards Viscount Ossington, vacated the Speaker's chair, Mr. Brand was nominated by the Government to succeed him, and he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons without opposition in Feb. 1872. At first some hon. members entertained misgivings as to whether a gentleman who had been so peculiarly identified for many years with the interests of one political party in the State would preside with due impartiality over the discussions of the House of Commons ; but all such doubts were soon set at rest by the conduct of the right hon. gentleman, who discharged the duties of his high office to the satisfaction alike of Liberals and of Conservatives. The most conclusive proof of this is, that when a new Parliament was elected, and the Conservatives were placed in power, Mr. Brand was again elected Speaker without opposition in March, 1874. He was elected Speaker for the third time April 29 1880, and on him fell the chief burden of dealing with the "obstructionists," who during the next two Sessions did their best to render Parliamentary Government impossible. At the close of the Session of 1881 the Queen conferred on him the dignity of the Civil Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. Sir Henry Brand's name for some years came frequently before the public in connection with a scheme for the amelioration of the condition of the Agricultural labourers on his estate at Glynde, in Sussex. He was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Sussex. On his retirement from the Chair of the House of Commons in 1884, he was created Viscount Hampden, and in 1886 he was made a Privy Councillor. He married, in 1838, Eliza, daughter of General Robert Ellice.

THE CURWEN MEMORIAL FUND.

	Rs.
Amount already received	1,570
Mr. E. Greenwood.....	50
Mr. Geo. A. Kittredge	50
S. M. C. S.....	20
Total.....	1,690

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT THE YOUNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL.

THE annual prize-distribution, in connection with the above institution, took place in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on Monday evening, in the presence of a large number of Parsee ladies and gentlemen. Amongst those present were :—Mrs. Dr. Pechey-Phipson, Principal Oxenham, Messrs. D. N. Wadia, J. B. Murzban, Dadabhai Pestonjee, M. N. Wadia, H. M. Chichgar, R. M. Patell, N. M. Patel, E. D. Talati, Darab Dastoor Peshotan Byramjee Sunjana, K. N. Kabraji, K. R. Cama, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Dr. T. B. Nariman, Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, Dr. A. P. Cama, Messrs. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, J. J. Modi, Bapoojee P. Kharas, Ruttonjee Bomanjee, J. C. Cama, Peroshaw Nusserwanjee, Rustomjee Merwanjee Master, and Muncherjee Eduljee Morris. The hall and platform were prettily decorated with plants and flowers, and ranged in front of the platform was an interesting collection of the handiwork of the young ladies, which displayed both skill and taste. One of the most interesting features of the event was the programme of vocal and instrumental music, and recitations contributed by the pupils, all of which were prettily and correctly rendered, and elicited from the hearers hearty acknowledgments. The Principal's report was as follows :—

Dr. Pechey-Phipson, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—As this is our first appearance in public, I beg to lay before you a brief account of the origin of the Institution which you are honouring with your presence to-day. It is well known that our community has been much more successful than any other in overcoming the many difficulties that the education of girls has to encounter in this country. Since 1851, the year in which we first entered the field of female education which was till then almost exclusively occupied by various missionary bodies, a considerable number of girls' schools have been organised by our community. The Girls' Schools of the Parsee Benevolent Institution, established by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the first Parsee Baronet, and those belonging to the Zoroastrian Girls' Schools Association, which have long been under the fostering care of an influential committee of well-known Parsee gentlemen, have for nearly half a century successfully carried on the work of imparting a sound elementary education in the Vernacular ; and the Alexandra Institution, founded by the late Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, and one or two other English-teaching schools have, amidst various vicissitudes, done, and still continue to do, important work by imparting a good English education. But the usefulness and success of all these schools were considerably hampered by the unwillingness of their leading conductors to give any encouragement to the study of the Vernacular ; and though wiser counsels ultimately prevailed in one of them, and the vernacular of the pupils ceased to be taboed in that school, it was felt by certain gentlemen interested in female education that much still remained to be done in the same direction. Some of these gentlemen, being connected with the Zoroastrian Girls' Schools Association, exerted themselves to see if the schools of that Association could not be converted into Anglo-Vernacular Schools, in which the study of the Vernacular could be kept up along with that of English ; and they went so far as to take the opinion of eminent counsel, like the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. Inverarity, as to whether they could do so without violating any of the fundamental provisions of the Trust-Deed of the Association. Legal opinion, however, was adverse to their wishes and the idea had to be given up. While matters were at this pass, I had an opportunity, after the severence of my connection with the Fort High School, to confer on the subject with some of the gentlemen holding these views, and I laid before them a scheme for organizing a school where their ideas would have full scope and where encouragement would be given to a thorough study of the Vernacular *pari passu* with that of English. My proposal was warmly taken up by these gentlemen, and, when it went forth to the public with their support and countenance, it met with equally warm approbation from a large section of our community. This School was thus started, not in opposition to any of the existing girls' schools, but with the object of enabling the pupils of Gujarati girls' schools to continue the study of the Vernacular hand in hand with that of English. The

of the girls was remarkably good. I feel that your school supplies a want felt by middle-class Parsee families, and supplies it well. Mr. B. E. Punegar, Examiner in French, writes :—I have examined the French studies of the Young Ladies' High School and found the progress of the VI. and VII. Standards very satisfactory.

Dr. Pechey-Phipson, in addressing the assembly, said : I am sure, ladies and gentlemen, that every one of you must have been struck with the successful manner in which the students have acquitted themselves this afternoon before us. Everything that Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee, Mr. J. B. Murzban, or Mr. D. N. Wadia do is certain to turn out a success, and the exhibition given this evening has proved not only successful as regards the teaching but in the number of students, who in one year have reached the number of 330 girls on the roll. The numerous drawings and the embroidery work and specimens of other work which we see before us, and the recitations and the music we have heard all prove that the teaching has been excellently conducted, and I trust I may be permitted to offer my warmest congratulations to those who are responsible for the management of the institution. You will pardon me if I point out that in one particular the school is not quite so satisfactory as we could wish, and that is in the matter of funds. I desire to say a few words to the parents of the children attending this school. The success of a school depends, firstly, upon the teachers, secondly, upon the students, and, thirdly, upon the parents. I am sure you will all agree with me that a school attended by 330 girls ought to be a brilliant financial success, but from what Mr. Dadabhai has just told us that the fees only suffice to pay for the rent of the school-building and the salaries of teachers and under-teachers. In fact I gather from the report that from 330 pupils only Rs. 750 have only been recovered for the year's instruction, which comes a little over Rs. 2 per head. No labourer is more worthy of his hire than he who labours for the instruction of the young. Parsees are amongst the most benevolent and independent of people, and unwilling to accept aid from others ; but as they would not expect a shop-keeper to give food to their children at cost price, neither should they expect a teacher to give instruction without remuneration. The bulk of the children only pay Re. 1 per month, and I think with some exertion and self-sacrifice on the part of the parents, the fees might be considerably increased. (Applause.) Education in European countries is much more costly than in India, and the system of some parents there is to put by a particular sum every year for education, from the birth of each child, so that when a child is ten or twelve years of age, there is ample provision for its whole schooling. I have known people put by as much as one hundred pounds a year in that way. It is not necessary for parents in India to put by a thousand rupees every year for each child, but if a few were set aside, by the time the child had to be sent to the Girls' High School, you would find you had a nice sum put by for the education of the child. Addressing the elder girls, Mrs. Phipson said : I hope you will take every advantage of the facilities offered by this excellent school, and I am quite sure that during the past year many of you have done your utmost, because I now see before me many admirable drawings, and the work is extremely pretty, and I am very glad to hear that many of the garments here are not only your work, but also cut out by you. Those of you, who have got no prizes, must not to be discouraged, but instead of being downcast, you must work harder than ever, and not think that because you are not so clever as others it is no good making any effort for. I can assure you that honest painstaking very often succeeds in this world much better than great talents. It has been said of some people that they never succeeded in the world simply because they were too clever and learned so easily that nothing was difficult, and, therefore, they never took pains. It is often good for children to be just stupid enough to have to take pains before they can accomplish anything because you will always find that steady painstaking wins the race. I trust those girls, who have learned French, and are almost ready to leave school, will not use their knowledge only to read French novels, but will make themselves acquainted with the magnificent literature of that language. And coming to practical matters there is one respect in which I can hold up French women to you as a model which you may imitate with advantage. After the great Franco-Prussian war everyone was perfectly astonished by the case with which the country paid the enormous indemnity which Germany exacted from them, and I suppose that on the face of the earth there is hardly another nation more prosperous in every way then the French. I believe the reason of it is that all the women help in the business of father or husband whatever it may be. A great bulk of your girls belong to the commercial classes, your fathers are merchants, shopkeepers, tradesmen, and so on. If you go into a French shop the first thing you see is one of the ladies of the house sitting as cashier, and also noticing everything which goes on in the shop. If the husband fails to find out what the customer wants, "Madame" appears at once instinctively to understand what is required and the customer goes away satisfied with her purchase. Now if I went to a shop and saw a nice Parsee girl sitting there I am quite sure I should spend my money more judiciously than if I was waited upon by the father, son, or any male assistant. You will agree that there are many ways in which you can help your fathers, and I make that as a suggestion for there are a great many things which might be done in this country by women which are needlessly done by men. I would point out to big girls that after your fathers have spent money on your education in this school it is not fair for you to sit at home and do nothing, but they should endeavour to give assistance in every possible way either by working in the business, teaching the young ones, or helping in house-keeping. Talking of house-keeping, I would point out to you that there is one line of life in which women are much required. Every visitor who comes to India complains about Indian hotels. They come here generally after travelling over the Continent where there are magnificent hotels splendidly managed, and they find fault with those in India. The reason is that there is no woman in the management of the hotels. If some young Parsee couple would take the trouble of going to Switzerland and learn the business, they would gain such experience of the management of hotels, that when they come back to India they would be in a position to make a large fortune. A man is apt to think that whatever he spends over his son's education will be returned to him, but not so in the case of girls, but if girls would try and do something in the various directions I have indicated they would be able to make a return to their parents for the money spent on their education. I will not detain you longer, but I would tell you before resuming my seat, how extremely pleased I have been to hear your music and your recitations and to see the prosperity of this great school, and to witness such a large assembly, especially of Parsee ladies, who have come together and manifested such an interest in the education of their daughters. I have to thank the gentlemen of the committee for having done me the honour of asking me to distribute the prizes to-day, which has afforded me great pleasure, and in conclusion I beg that these gentlemen whom I see before me (representatives of the Press) will deal leniently with me and not report me verbatim. (Laughter and loud applause.)

Principal Oxenham, in proposing a vote of thanks to the President of the day, congratulated the managers of the school upon their selection of a lady, who was so eminently qualified to preside. If a conspicuous example of the advantages of female education were sought, no more distinguished name than that of Dr. Pechey-Phipson could be mentioned in Bombay ; and when she was good enough to give counsels and advice upon matters educational, financial, and matters of practical daily life, she spoke as one who in her own person was a brilliant success educational and practical, and, as the speaker ventured to believe, a brilliant success financially also. (Loud applause.)

Mr. D. N. Wadia, M.A., Principal, Sir J. Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, in seconding the vote of thanks proposed by Professor Oxenham, said : Ladies and Gentlemen—As one of the directors of this institution, I have much pleasure in seconding the proposal laid before you in his usual happy manner by Mr. Principal Oxenham. (Applause.) During the past six days it has been the good fortune of not a few of us to listen in this hall to three very interesting and instructive discourses on female education. The first of these was on Wednesday last from our esteemed Governor, H. E. Lord Harris—(cheers) ;—the second on Friday last from our excellent Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Acworth (cheers) ;—and the third we have just heard from the lips of the gifted lady who adorns the chair this evening. (Loud applause.) The first two speakers looked at the subject (as was to be expected) from the standpoint of the sterner sex, but this evening it has been our privilege, to hear what a learned lady, who stands at the head of the ladies of this Presidency in intellectual accomplishments and who is such an ornament of the noble profession to which she belongs, thinks of the direction female education ought to take in this country. As observed by Mr. Principal Oxenham, Dr. Pechey-Phipson affords in her own person the strongest testimony that can be adduced of what women are capable when allowed the same educational opportunities as men ; and I am sure I express the feelings of all present when I say that the proprietors of this Institution has done a most fit and proper thing in inviting a lady of her attainments, to preside on an occasion of this nature—a function which she has discharged in a manner that not only reflects the highest credit on herself, but must also be a source of pride to all her sex. (Loud applause.) As regards the objects of this institution, I may say that the aim of its conductors is to give a sound general training such as will prove useful to its pupils in whatever walks of life their future destinies may be cast. Whether any of the girls of this institution are destined to take high academic honours and vie with men in all noble aspirations, or whether the majority of them will be content to shine in the quieter sphere of domestic life as refined and intelligent wives and mothers (and I am old-fashioned enough to think that the proper sphere of woman is her home), or whether any of them will have to toil and labour in the plodding ranks of work-a-day humanity, as clerks and teachers and in other similar capacities—the education imparted at this institution is of a character to stand them in good stead in any and every such career. (Applause.) With these few words, I once more join in calling upon you, ladies and gentlemen, to accord a most hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Pechey-Phipson and to carry it with all the enthusiasm you can manifest. (Loud applause.)

The procee dings then terminated.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT VAJERIA.

The prize-distribution, in connection with the Rewa Kantha Talukdari School at Vajeria, took place on Saturday morning, writes a local correspondent. Mr. H. Ommanney, the Political Agent, attended to distribute the prizes, and he was received at the entrance gate by Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Hormusji, Assistant Political Agent, and the head-master. There were also present some of the Thakors of the Agency and the local officials. The proceedings commenced by Coonvers singing a number of pretty songs and hymns in Gujerathi and Marathi. After distribution of the prizes by the Political Agent, Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Hormusji read the following report :—

"The total number of boys on the school-roll is 19, of whom 16 are resident and 3 daily students. They are taught in Guzerati and English. In Guzerati Hope's Series has been adopted with slight modifications up to the seventh book and Balmitre and in English up to Royal Reader No. 4. The training, which it is intended to impart, is sound knowledge in Guzerati and in English practical to enable the boys to write ordinary letters in that language and to speak it fairly. In short, the standard is equal to that of an anglo-vernacular school. In addition to mental culture physical development is not neglected, and with that view a gymnasium and a play-ground for lawn-tennis have been provided. The school was started in November, 1885, and being first visited by the then Political Agent, Mr. J. K. Spence, now our worthy Commissioner. He remarked : "I was excessively pleased with the good start that has been made. I find 12 boys looking clean and smart." That number was raised to 18 in the succeeding year, and so on it has continued increasing up to 22 boys, of whom two, *viz.*, Coonvers of Vajeria and Shiora have left the school to prosecute higher studies in the Rajkote Rajkumar College and Wadhwan School, respectively. For resident students quarters have been provided, which contain accommodation for 20 boys, and nearly that number occupies it. In the successive year's annual examinations the result was as follows :—

Year.	No. On Roll.	Presented.	Passed.	Percentage.
1887-88	18	7	4	57·1
1888-89	21	14	13	93·7
1889-90	22	21	20	95·24
1890-91	20	9	5	55·5
1891-92	20	17	13	76·5

The low percentage in 1890-91 was chiefly on account of irregular attendance owing to ill-health of some of the boys and on account of their habit of staying away at home after fixed vacations, in which propensity it is to be regretted they were over-indulged by their guardians. But this habit was of late greatly eradicated, and it is hoped will be completely abandoned, for which the boys and their guardians have been always exhorted. The present is the last year of the period of seven years, for which the school was originally started experimentally, but the result is, as pronounced by competent authorities, promising. Mr. Giles, the able Educational Inspector, says :—"It was a great pleasure to me to find the boys generally smart in appearance and happy-looking, and that their manners under examination were what they should have been. If the attendance becomes more regular I think there is every prospect of the school becoming very successful."

It is essential to put the school on a permanent footing, and with this object the committee of management respectfully solicits Mr. Ommanney, the Political Agent, to whom it is much indebted for the honour of his presence to-day to continue as heretofore the support of pecuniary aid from the managed estates and his influence in raising the prestige of the school. Similar help has been liberally afforded by some of the Chiefs, who first contributed to its maintenance, among whom I am glad to notice the Thakor Sahebs of Vora, Wanmalla, and Agar, and it is confidently hoped, the rest will be equally liberal in extending their aid to the institution, which has proved its utility. In conclusion, I beg to add that as my connection with this agency and consequently with the school is about to be severed, and as I have taken deep interest in it from the beginning, I feel bound to express my obligation to the several Chiefs for readily according their aid to it, in securing, while I have great pleasure in acknowledging, the assistance of Mr. Manibhai, when he was Thanadar whom, I am glad to see, occupying a higher post, and to the school staff for zealously working in the interest of its charge, especially the head-master. It is to be regretted that the late assistant master, Mr. Mulji, had died at an early age, by which a gap has occurred in the school establishment, which it would be difficult to fill.

It is fortunate that at the end of the probationary period of the school its destinies are in the hands of far-seeing and liberal-minded gentleman like Mr. Ommanney whom we are lucky in having as our Chief, and the seed for adequate education sown by his predecessors for the benefit of the youthful nobility of this Mewas and other parts under the Agency will no doubt develop and flourish under his benign protection."

After the distribution of "pan-supari, attar, and gulab" the proceedings terminated.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

BIJAPUR.

The following telegram from the Collector of Bijapur, under Form 14 of the Famine Relief Code, gives the state of affairs up to the week ending 12th March :—

Jowari 34 5-16 and bajri 31 37-160 lbs. per rupee on average. Three professional agency works ready in Bijapur, Bagevadi and Badami Talukas. Fifteen adults and six children employed on Kerur-Katgeri road. Expenditure during week. Rs. 91. No gratuitous relief administered. Grain supply sufficient. Public health generally good ; influenza however appearing.

The subjoined return shows the progress of Relief Works, &c., in the district :—

District.	Period embraced.	Relief Works. Number.	Class.	Total number of persons employed during the week on—	Total weekly expenditure on account of—
Bijapur	Week ending 5th March 1892.	1	Provincial Work under Professional Agency.	31	Rs. a. p. 138 3 8

Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee at head-quarter towns.

	Jawari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Pulse.
(*a*) Indi	36¼	28	21	16½	21
Sindgi	42	35	21	15½	21
Bijapur	31¼	28	16½	17¼	16½
Bagevadi	35½	29½	19½	20¼	20½
Muddebihal	36½	33½	20½	16	20 3-40
Bigalkot	30	30	16	16	18
Badami	30	32	16	16	16
Hungund	33	32	18	18	18

(*a*) A further expenditure of Rs. 3-14-6 was incurred on account of 14 children under 7 years of age whose parents were on the relief works. No gratuitous relief was administered during the week. Grain supply sufficient. Public health generally good ; influenza however appearing.

M. de Freycinet having formally declined the task of forming a new French Cabinet, M. Rouvier was entrusted by the President on Tuesday evening, 23rd ult., with the task. He has received assurances of co-operation from M. M. de Freycinet Ribot, Constans, and Develle, and was believed to have succeeded in forming a new Ministry until Wednesday evening, when it transpired that M. Bourgeois had positively declined to resume his portfolio. Consequently the latest rumour was that M. Rouvier would inform the President that he had failed in the mission entrusted to him, that M. Carnot would probably send for M. Bourgeois.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT KAIRA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KAIRA, March 10.

A meeting of the leading members of the Kaira community, presided over by Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Jamsetji, Huzur Deputy Collector, was convened for the distribution of the annual prizes to the successful students of the school by the head-master, Mr. H. K. Desai. Before the prizes were given away the head-master read a short report of the progress of the school since its commencement up to the current official year. From this it appeared that "the school was founded in the year 1856-57, a year full of trouble and anxiety to the British Government on account of the Sepoy Mutiny. Despite these troubles Government did not neglect to look after the welfare of the people, and had time to spare in opening such an institution for the good of the country. During its existence up to the present time the school had undergone many changes, and once it was on the eve of being closed by the Educational Department, while the Municipality declined to contribute its quota for the maintenance of the school. But since the transfer of the present head-master in 1885, the condition of the school began to improve ; not only did the number of scholars increase but the tuition which was imparted up to the 3rd Standard only was raised up to the 5th and thus the school gained an importance, which was appreciated by the public, as most of the people were saved the trouble and expense of sending children for preliminary education outside Kaira. The Municipality raised its monthly contribution, and there is every prospect of the school being found in a more thriving condition every year.

After certain recitations by the scholars the prizes were distributed by the Sub-Judge Rao Saheb Chimanlal Lallubhai, when Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Jamsetji, addressed the meeting as follows :—

Gentlemen,—It has given me a great pleasure to preside at this meeting for the distribution of prizes to the successful students of this Anglo-Vernacular School. The report just read by the school-master indicates that the school is gradually reviving from the so-called tottering state into which it had fallen, and which once gave apprehensions of the stoppage of the Municipal grants towards its maintenance, and more than that to the abolition of the institution altogether. But the examination results now reported to us may be deemed satisfactory, and the fact of the two Government scholarships having been awarded to the students of this school, at the competitive examination at Nariad, is a matter of congratulation to the teaching staff. Looking to the population of this town, I do not consider that the number of students is so great as it should be, and the total absence of the Mahomedan element is a matter of regret, but we find that there is a material increase in the number of students, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. No one can deny that the parents are mainly responsible for the education of their children, but at the same time I cannot help remarking that the popularity of a school greatly depends on the abilities of the teachers themselves. If they are known and believed to be properly attending to their duties, the name and character of the school rises in the estimation of the public and tends in a great measure to put it in a prosperous condition. The vernacular schools serve as feeders to these semi-English schools ; and from the figures before me I find that the number of students admitted from that school in the current year is double than that of the preceding years. I take this to be a healthy sign of the progress of this school. The destiny of our country mainly depends on the nature and capacity of the youth turned out from our schools and colleges ; and great concern is manifested in all quarters as to the degenerating capacity of our students, brought on by hard and constant study. The school-masters, to whose care the destinies of young India are entrusted, have a most arduous and responsible task before them ; they are not only expected to look to the mental training of their pupils, but they have a duty to perform in looking after their health, and to make them strong and rigorous by bodily exercise. I see the want of a gymnasium in the school, and if the matter is brought to the notice of the superior authorities of the Department, through the proper channel, I have every reason to believe it will be taken into favourable consideration. I may be excused for making one suggestion to the pupils as well as the school-masters. To the students, I confess that the task before them is a very hard one. It is trying, and often discouraging, but I enjoin them all, in the words of an eminent statesman, to have courage, to go forward ; and never say fail. Let your motto be "Try again," and constant exertion and perseverance are qualities which are sure to lead you out of all your difficulties in the future. As to schoolmasters I could not too forcibly impress upon them the necessity of attending to the moral education of the young boys entrusted to their care. Nothing conduces so powerfully to the formation of right character, and acquisition of good habits than the personal character, habits, and influence of a teacher, which if properly brought to bear on the minds of the students, cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect. That our benign Government is constantly taking steps to devise measures for the training of teachers and improving the teaching staff in general, we feel in duty bound to acknowledge with grateful feelings ; and I would conclude with the hope that our present teaching staff in this school is all that could be desired, and that it will give assurance of as satisfactory a result in the working of the school in next year's report as in the present.

After this was over the Post-Master, Mr. J. E. Tamna, addressed the meeting to the following effect :—"From the report just read by the head-master it appears that this school was established in the year 1856-57, when the peace of whole India was much disturbed, and when the British Government was much engaged in extremely serious business. This fact at once reminds me of the speech made some years ago by Sir James Braithwaite Peile as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, in which he well invited the attention of all educated native gentlemen to the fact that even in the very year of great trouble the British Government had provided them with the means of attaining hjgher education and so all educated native gentlemen were bound to show greater loyalty towards their benign Government on that account. We know, we are all loyal, and we are also assured by our worthy Governor Lord Harris that in this presidency there has not been an indigestion of higher education. There is, therefore, not much to be said on this point ; however, I advise all students to bear in mind that the first thing for them to learn in schools is that they should be loyal towards their benign sovereign. The next thing to learn is that the object of receiving education is not to gain high appointments in Government service. Lord Bacon's advice on the object of learning deserves well to be adhered to. He has said that, learn not for lucre or livelihood, nor for show or ostentation, but for employing the divine gift of reason for the benefit and use of mankind. I now beg to purpose a hearty vote of thanks to our chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

The meeting dispersed after the distribution of *pan supari* and nosegays.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain E. A. P. Hobday, 55th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, proceeds home to join the Staff College. He leaves Bombay on the 29th instant and Deesa on the 21st.

Major Orr, Chief Commissariat Officer, Deesa, has proceeded to the Punjab on two months' privlege leave. Captain Candy, 14th Bombay Infantry, officiates for him.

The Soldier's Industrial Exhibition will be held at Poona, in September next. It is to be hoped, writes a correspondent, that skilled judges of work will be obtained at the next exhibition so as to ensure the best work obtaining prizes.

Major Potts, Commanding the 55th Field Battery, Deesa, is laid up with a sprained ankle, caused by his young horse, rolling over him after shying. The leg is doing as well as can be expected, but it will be some time before it is again strong. Major Potts shortly proceeds to join a Horse Battery in Bengal.

The 55th Field Battery at Deesa will now have time to settle down. They had a long march from Kirkee ; have been out in practice camp ; have competed for General Nairne's Prize at a target placed on a height and naturally fared badly ; and have had four days' inspection by Colonel Rawlins, R.H.A. The men will now be able to set ready for the hot weather.

Major de Hoghton, North Lancashire Fusiliers, has proceeded to England, on general leave for twelve months, and Captain H. Coleridge, the officiating Paymaster, has proceeded on six months' leave, on medical certificate. Lieutenant M. A. Humphreys has taken over the duties of Acting Paymaster, and expects to be sent to the Pay Examiner's Office, Poona, for a three months' course of instruction in accounts.

Queen Natalie of Servia is credited, says *Vanity Fair*, with the intention of visiting London in order to arrange for the publication of a volume to contain her memoirs and the story of her divorce. Her Majesty, it appears, was prevented carrying out her literary projects in Vienna and Berlin.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Though I have no intention of entering into the fire-works discussion, I beg leave to make a few remarks in protest against the proposal of your correspondent "E. R. R.," in which he suggests my eventually being personally concerned. I regret not being able to put much faith in your correspondent's belief that a large amount would easily be subscribed for the purpose of laying out a new public park or garden, the foundation of which no one would be more gratified to witness than I. However should this be possible, I cannot but emphatically disagree with your correspondent, as to the site pointed out by him. Notwithstanding the great advantages of the site, the foundation of a garden on the Oval would meet with serious obstacles, which even when over come, would probably still lead to most unsatisfactory results. The soil is of the very poorest quality, and the site so exposed to the full force of the S.-W. Monsoon, that only a limited number of plants would be likely to thrive, and very few to flourish.

If Bombay should have the good fortune of having to lay the foundation of another public garden, no site is more suitable, more convenient for all classes of the population, more effective, and more recommendable in all respects than the triangle in front of the Sailors' Home, which now, after having been filled up, could be laid out at a comparatively small cost. Situated as it is, this site is more suitable for a memorial than any other, and a tastefully planned garden here would possess greater attractions and attain greater popularity than even the still unshaped project of the Chowpatti and Malabar Hill Gardens, or the proposed park on the Flats, while it would add greatly to the first impression of Bombay for visitors landing at Apollo Bunder, and be a pleasant parting from tropical nature to the Anglo-Indian proceeding home. Being only distant by a few hundred yards from the gate to India, it would be particularly suitable for the commemoration of the visit of one so intimately connected with the whole of India as H. E. the Viceroy, while a fountain on a large scale placed in this garden would adequately bear witness to the great achievment accomplished by the completion of the Tansa Water-Works.—Yours, &c.,

G. CARSTENSEN.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of the 8th inst.

NUISANCE AT COLABA.

Read Trustees' Resolution No. 1, dated 5th January, ordering that the question of calling upon the Municipal Commissioner to cease discharging night-soil into the harbour at Colaba be brought before them two months after that date.

Read memo. from the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, dated 26th February, forwarding copies of his letters addressed to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, complaining of the nuisance caused by the night-soil depot at Colaba.

Read memo. from the Acting Engineer, dated 4th March, stating in reply to an inquiry made that the Municipal sweepers empty night-soil baskets into the drain that discharges into the harbour on the south side of the Gun Carriage basin daily between 6 and 10 a.m., and 3 and 5 p.m., and that two Municipal latrines on the west of the basin are emptied every evening into the drain at about 8 o'clock, the time of discharge having no reference to the state of the tide and forwarding a statement of the discharge of the outfall at Gun Carriage Bunder on the 2nd instant.

Resolution.—The Municipality should be called upon to cease, within three months from this date, discharging into the harbour the night-soil and sullage water from the civil portion of Colaba, either by carting it to the Carnac Bridge depot, as Government does the night-soil from the military portion of Colaba, or otherwise ; and in like manner to cease throwing night-soil or sullage water into any other part of the harbour. The subject should again be brought before the trustees three months hence.

Enquiry should be made as to whether the sullage water from the military portion of Colaba still flows or is thrown into the sea.

PILOTAGE STATEMENTS.

	For week ending 4th March 1892.	For week ending 4th March 1891.
Vessels piloted into harbour	24	23
,, out of ,,	20	21
,, transported	13	9
,, attended to	3	0

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	11	7
,, left	9	5
,, remaining in dock	11	9

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	6	4
,, left	7	7
,, remaining in dock	9	7

MER EWETHER DRY DOCK.

	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, inclusive Sundays and holidays.
S.s. Krishna	449	1 day.
S.s. Brahmani	1,014	1 do.
S.s. La Seyne	2,333	1 do.

BENEFIT TO MR. MILN.

On Monday evening the farewell benefit to the eminent actor, Mr. George C. Miln, took place in the Gaiety Theatre, in the presence of a fairly large audience. As has been already stated, Mr. Miln is about to sail for England, and, according to the present arrangement, will appear in the coming season at Drury Lane in the legitimate drama. His tour in India, although unfortunately not such a financial success as his admirers could have wished, has been a triumph from an artistic point of view, and one that says much for his stirling ability when it is taken into consideration the difficulties that beset those who desire to give more substantial fare to their patrons than light comic opera and burlesque. The proportion of Indian theatre-goers, who are prepared to muster up sufficient energy enough after dinner to enjoy a Shakespearian performance, is comparatively small, and an artiste, devoting himself as Mr. Miln does, chiefly to this line must have considerable temerity, and love for his art before he will venture upon a season in India. On Monday night a capital programme was arranged for the farewell performance, which opened with a charming little romantic drama in one act from the pen of Jerome K. Jerome, the characters being sustained by Mr. Miln, Mr. Franklyn, Mr. Arnold, and Miss Frances Ross. The story is laid in Cremona and unfolds a sweet and pathetic tale of love, music, and self-sacrifice, which is brightened at frequent intervals by much of that rich humour that is so characteristic of the author. The drama was admirably pourtrayed and gave an hour's genuine enjoyment. This was followed by a song from Mr. Andersen Clarke, "The Soldier's Tear," rendered with all the finish and style which make Mr. Clarke's songs so deservedly appreciated, and later in the evening he also contributed "The Friar of Orders Grey." Mr. Miln and Miss Kate Douglas gave a charming interpretation of the balcony scene from *Romeo and Juliet*. Mr. Bernard Thelenberg, who lately on more than one occasion has had to disappoint the public owing to indisposition, was down on the programme to sing "The Skipper." He had fortunately fully recovered his voice, and his rendering of the fine breezy song was worthy of Mr. Thelenberg's high reputation. At the close of the entertainment he also gave Tosti's "Good-Bye," which elicited rapturous applause. The second part of the programme opened with a brilliantly and executed pianoforte solo, by Mr. A. Pescio, a marvel of graceful manipulation of extremely difficult music. Mr. Miln, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, and Miss Kate Douglas, appeared in the amusing comedietta *My Uncle's Will*, and Mr. Miln, Miss Frances Ross, and Miss Douglas contributed recitations.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 8th Spoon Competition of the above club was fired at Coorla on Monday last :—

Rank and names.	200 yds. Total.	300 yds. Total.	Grand Total.
Col-Sergt H Black, B V Rifles	33	30	63†
Lieut T M English, B V Rifles	31	28	59†
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V Rifles	30	28	58
Col-Sergt E Thomas, B V Rifles	30	27	57
Sergt J Kees, B V Rifles	31	25	56*
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, B V Rifles	27	26	53
Lc-Corpl H W Prescott, B V Rifles	26	26	52
Civilian D J Lane, B R Club	26	24	50*
Lc-Corpl J Wolfe, G I P Ry Vol	30	20	50*
Sergt-Instr J Ferguson, B B & C I Ry Vol	24	25	49
Corpl G F Lund, B V Rifles	29	20	49
Sergt A Ashdown, G I P Ry Vol	27	18	45*
Sergt-Instr J Moore, B V Rifles	24	17	41
Sergt-Instr of M J Limpus, B V Rifles	15	7	22

† Handicapped 4 points.
* do. 2 do.

President Carnot devoted much time on Sunday, 21st ult., to interviews with the Presidents of the two Houses of the Legislature, and with various statesmen, whose views on the influences which had brought about the resignation of the Ministery he desired to know. By Monday night he had seen nearly every leading man in the chief political parties, and thoroughly informed himself upon the circumstances which resulted in the resignation of M. de Freycinet's Ministry.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A bill imposing severe terms of imprisonment on the betrayers of military secrets was distributed to the members of the Reichstag on Feb. 21.

The Financial Bill brought forward by the Portuguese Government, providing for an increase in taxation and for an agreement with the country's foreign creditors, was, on Feb. 23, adopted by the Chamber of Peers in its entirety.

The Rome *Tribuna* states that it may be regarded as certain that King Humbert will visit England at the end of July next, on which occasion His Majesty will witness a grand naval review at Spithead.

The *Daily Chronicle* learns that the succession to Colonel H. S. Olcott in the presidency of the Theosophical Society will probably devolve upon Mr. William Q. Judge, V.P.T.S., and president and general secretary of the American section of the Society, who is at present in the United States.

While a train conveying a large sum of money was on it way from New York to Buffalo on Feb. 22, an alarm was raised by the guard of the express car, who was found by the other officials lying wounded on the floor. The would-be robber was thought to have escaped, but on arriving at the next station the conductors noticed a man in the crowd whom they suspected and endeavoured to arrest. He leaped on the engine and started down the line, followed on another locomotive by the railway men who kept up a running fire with shot-guns, the fugitive replying with a brace of revolvers. When overtaken he took to the fields, but was ultimately captured by a sheriff's posse.

In spite of the endeavours of President Carnot to induce the Ministers to reconsider the decision they decided, after deliberating at the War Office, to adhere to it, and at five o'clock on Friday afternoon, 19th ult., their resignation was accepted. The Government published the great bill by which it intended to give itself absolute power over all associations not purely industrial or commercial, including all religious orders, and the churches themselves, if they were disestablished. Both Clericals and Jacobins were furious with the bill, which on February 18th was denounced both by the Radical leader, M. Clemenceau, and the Clerical spokesman, M. de Mun. The Premier, M. de Freycinet, argued in defence that while the Church was established the bill would not affect it, and that the State always had, and always would, maintain its ascendency over corporations. The hostile parties were, however, irreconcilable. The Chamber rejected a resolution of confidence in the Government by a vote of 304 to 212, a majority of 92, and more than half the entire House. The Ministry, therefore, resigned.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor in the *Sunday Sun* thus describes Lord Randolph Churchill :—Lord Randolph Churchill now has a pretty long beard. It has greatly altered his appearance, and the lines about his eyes have grown deeper. He is as changed from the appearance and expression of the slight, delicate, and fresh-faced young man of six years ago as though he were another being altogether. He is somber and reticent ; speaks to nobody, and is rarely spoken to. He himself once declared that he failed at one time to get even a nod of recognition from a member of the Tory party. If he do not get the nods now it is because he seems to avoid them. There is a general sense that his day is coming, that he means to hold his tongue and bide his time.

Great efforts have been made at the Prussian Admiralty to hush up what is known in official circles at Berlin as "the Kiel scandal." Says the *World*.—It is understood to have alarmed and enraged the Emperor more than any event which has happened during his reign. It appears that a confidential official, who had for a considerable period been engaged in drawing up plans, not only of new men-of-war—some of which are nearly finished, while others have scarcely been commenced—but also of the fortified land and sea positions at and around Kiel, has been detected forwarding copies of all designs which passed through his hands to a person at Copenhagen, who delivered the papers to somebody whose identity has not transpired, but it is known that a member of the French Legation in that city has been strongly suspected. The German Government have obtained such evidence that there is good reason to believe that the Russian and French Governments are in possession of the designs of all the new war vessels at Kiel, and also of the plans of the extensive fortifications by which the harbour and dockyard of that port are protected.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent telegraphs :—"In the course of the opening statement in the 'Armstrong *vs.* Armstrong and Orlean's divorce case it was said that in Vienna the petitioner had instituted what practically amounted to concurrent proceedings. My attention has been called to the fact that no regular proceedings have been taken in Vienna. What has been done is this. An application has been made to have witnesses examined for what is not very clearly defined by the Austrian law as perpetuation of testimony. Now this perpetuation of testimony consists in having witnesses examined before a tribunal without any reference whatever to law proceedings that may be pending. Evidence may even be thus taken without proceedings having been previously instituted at all. It is further remarked in the same statement that the evidence thus taken would be published in the newspapers. All proceedings connected with civil trials in Austria are, however, held in camera, and in presence only of the parties interested. Newspaper reporters are excluded."

Several important matters in connection with shore and harbour defence are dealt with in the annual report of the Forth Defences Committee. The Committee point out that the floating part of the programme of defence offered by the naval and military authorities in June, 1888, is still in abeyance, and that the Admiralty having come to the conclusion to abolish the Naval Volunteers, the whole business of permanent defence puts on a fresh appearance. If the War Office will assume the entire responsibility for the defence of the commercial ports, including the provision of the floating defences, the Forth Committee assert that it will then be in a position to co-operate in the raising of officers and men for the purpose, and with this view, it is suggested by the Committee, the financial position of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers should be assimilated to that of the Volunteer Submarine Miners. We learn that the volunteers in all brigades have intimated their willingness to act as the Forth Defences Committee suggests, and that their officers have written endorsing its views and offering its co-operation. There thus seems some little chance that the condition of shore and harbour defence is gradually becoming less muddled and complicated ; and, if the War Office will once take the whole matter into its hands, and demand the material from the Admiralty, we may yet see order evolved from chaos.

There is good cause for supposing that on the occasion of the visit to England this year of the King of Italy, accompanied by a naval escort, an inspection of the Fleets assembled for the purpose of the manœuvres will be held at Spithead similar to that which took place when the German Emperor went over. Although the number of ships gathered together will not, in all probability, be greater than on that occasion, the interest will not be less, for many of the vessels of the last building programme will be present. The Royal Sovereign will head the line ; the Blenheim and Edgar classes will be represented and all the smaller descriptions of cruisers. As this may be the last inspection which Lord George Hamilton will be able to order as First Lord of the Admiralty and will be very largely composed of vessels built during his administration of the Navy, it stands to reason that it will be made as important as possible. The date for mobilisation in the ordinary course of things, is fixed by the closing of the schools of gunnery, &c., and would be early in July, but the wishes and engagements of the King of Italy will also have to be taken into consideration.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

War Office Pall-Mall, February 19.

Royal Artillery.

Lieut-Col B R Greig, on completion of 5 years' service as a regimental Lieut-Col, is placed on retired pay.

Maj J M Alves to be Lieut-Col, vice B R Greig.

The promotion of Maj R Bannatine-Allason is post-dated to Feb 6, 1892.

Capt D F Downing, from the Seconded List, to be Maj, vice H E Preston, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay, with seniority immediately below and next to Maj W H Darby.

Capt H C Dunlop to be Maj, vice G R Hadaway, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay.

To be Captains—Lieut C R Buckle, on the Seconded List ; Lieut J C Thorp, in succession to Maj H B Jeffreys, who is holding an extra-regimental appointment ; Lieut R P Benson, in succession to Maj D F Downing, who is holding an extra-regimental appointment ; Lieut J Berkley, vice C E Jervois, appointed an Instructor in Position Finding ; Lieut G W S Stanton, appointed an Instructor in Position Finding ; Lieut H C St. G Molesworth, vice H de T Phillips, appointed an Instructor in Position Finding ; Lieut H R Cook, from the Seconded List, vice R A Kaye, seconded for service with the Kashmir Artillery.

Capt T K E Johnstone to be Adjt, vice Capt A B Purvis, promoted.

Capt A B Denne to be Adjt, vice Capt G N H Barlow, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Lieut P H Flower, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut, vice A T Crawford, seconded for service with the Bengal Mountain Batt

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE office of Admiral of the Fleet, in which a vacancy is now made by the death of Sir Provo Wallis, was at one time an even greater honour than it now is, as prior to 1863 the number had been strictly limited to one. His Majesty King William IV. was, as Duke of Clarence, our only Admiral of the Fleet from 1811 until his accession to the throne in 1830, when Lord Gambier was chosen as his successor at the head of the fleet list. He died Admiral of the Fleet in 1833, and was succeeded by Sir Charles Nugent, chiefly on account of his seniority in the Service, and despite the greater claims of such seamen as Lord Exmouth and Sir Sidney Smith. Sir Charles Nugent died in 1844, and was succeeded by Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, Bart., G. C. B., a hero of the old wars who had gained a gold medal in command of the *Namur* at Cape St. Vincent. At his death in 1849, Sir Thomas Byam Martin was chosen to fill the vacancy. From 1855 to 1858 the appointment was chosen to fill the vacancy. From 1855 to 1858 the appointment was held in abeyance, although there was no lack of distinguished officers to enjoy the honour. Sir John West, who died in 1862, and Sir William Hall Gage, in 1864, were the last officers to fill the solitary position of Admiral of the Fleet. The number has since been increased to three, the following having been recipients of the honour, viz., Sir Francis Austen, Sir William Parker, Sir Lucius Curtis, Sir William Bowles, Sir George Francis Seymour, Sir Thomas Cochrane, Sir Houston Stewart, Sir Fairfax Moresby, Sir Henry Codrington, Sir George Sartorius, Sir Provo Wallis, Sir Henry Keppel, Sir Thomas Symonds, Sir Alexander Milne, the Hon. Sir Charles Elliot, Sir Alfred Ryder, Sir Geoffrey Hornby and Lord John Hay.

A memoir of the Admiral has been written by his very old friend, Dr. J. G. Brighton, and will be published by Messrs. Hutchinson & Co. shortly. Dr. Brighton has been engaged on this work for some time, and there is perhaps no man who could have better undertaken the task. He is author of the authoritative Life of Sir Provo's old captain of the Shannon, Sir Philip Broke, and has been one of the greatest friends of Sir Provo over a long period of years. It was to him that the Admiral a few months since wrote what will probably be found to be his last letter, and a facsimile of which will find a place in Dr. Brighton's work, which will also include copious selections from the Admiral's correspondence, his own accounts of his engagements, and Dr. Brighton's recollections of the Admiral during his retirement from active service, and will contain numerous illustrations, charts marked by the Admiral himself, and his portraits at different periods of his life, including one at the age of 100.

Major Rasch deserves the thanks of the Service for the exertions he is making to improve the position of old soldiers, exertions which are fully appreciated; but it would be a pity for him to spoil a good case by asking too much. He put two questions to the Secretary of State for War on Monday, February 22. Our dealing with the widows of men who fought in the Crimea and Indian Mutiny; another having reference to soldiers over fifty years of age, who have put in twelve years' colour service. Mr. Stanhope replied in very fair terms to both inquiries. The pensions could not, he said, be continued to the widows of Crimean and "Mutiny" veterans and he did not see his way to make any extensive grant of deferred pensions. He has already announced a grant of pensions to men who served in campaigns before 1860, and he is now considering whether it is possible to reduce the period which qualifies for such pensions. Mr. Stanhope—to his great credit be it said—has shown himself most sensible of the claims of the old soldier. He may not have done all that the friends of the soldier desire. Allowances, however, have to be made for him. He is not the guardian of the public purse. There is another department to be "moved" before such concessions as those which Major Rasch demands can be conceded, and it is due to the present head of the War Office that his position should be recognised. He has done a good deal for the old soldier, and he may succeed in doing more, but time must be allowed him.

Replying to a question put to him by Mr. Johnston the same day, Mr. Stanhope stated that the reason for the training place of the 5th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles being changed this year from Downpatrick to Holywood is due to the expiration of the lease of the rifle range at the former place. The inhabitants of Downpatrick presumably object to the change, for the War Office is asked to upset its arrangements. Mr. Stanhope promised to modify the official programme, and allow the regiment to train at Downpatrick as hitherto, provided the old or a new range can be obtained on a yearly agreement. This is an example of the difficulties which the War Office has to face. If it asks for land for the purposes of musketry training it is subjected to censure; if it takes regiments away from places at which there are no ranges, it is met by protests on the part of the local tradesmen and "beer interests." Placed as it is in an uncomfortable position between two stools, it is not surprising if it fails to meet the wishes of everybody. The office of War Minister is not an enviable one, and though the War Office is not perhaps the most perfect of public departments, allowances ought to be made for the present War Minister, who certainly has not shirked responsibility, as is shown by his action in regard to the New Forest controversy.

A writer in the "United Service Magazine" this month on "Field Artillery Tactics" fully supports our view, says the "Army and Navy Gazette," as to the advantages of Artillery tactical training, and bears testimony to the advantages of the system recently introduced. The writer, who signs himself "M." points out at starting that the present drill-book was only issued in June, 1889; yet it is already obsolete, the drill formations which were then thought essential being now quite inapplicable to the altered conditions of Artillery tactics. "How wide," writes "M.," "the gulf is which separates the old from the new ideas may be realised when we find the following 'tactical instruction' appearing as one of the 'principles of field monœuvres' in the Manual of 1889: 'The guns are not to be fired without being carefully laid on some definite object, which, in the absence of particular instructions, No. 1 will select for themselves.' The idea of a battery coming into action during last year's monœuvres without 'particular directions' from its commander as to what to fire at, or of a No. 1 or any other number selecting at random his own target, would have been regarded by every Artillery officer as too grotesque for serious consideration. Yet two years ago the possibility of this happening was officially contemplated and provided for by regulation."

Fortunately for the British Artillery, as "M." says, the influence of Prince Kraft's letters have made themselves felt throughout the Army. No longer does the Artillery lag behind. It is now up and doing with the rest of the Army. Prince Kraft may be said to lead the way in the direction of progress. The German military authorities were soon brought to recognise his unanswerable arguments, and we, thanks to the good sense of the general body of Artillery officers, have followed the Germans. The new Infantry drill formations are based on the vital principle that "fixed rules for movements in presence of an enemy cannot be laid down." But the same reason applies to Artillery too, and, as "M." concludes, a short but able resume of facts by saying: "It is certain that fulleffect from the fire of massed guns can only be looked for by establishing during peace time a thoroughly flexible and decentralised system of tactical organisation which can adapt itself at all times to the ever varying conditions of modern warfare." This is the end which the Artillerists of Europe are now engaged in endeavouring to produce. In such a matter it is the duty of the British Artillery to go forward with the rest.

The cause of the stranding of the "Victoria" is no longer a mystery, but it must be left for the court martial, which is to assemble at Malta, to apportion the blame, if any. The navigating officer, Staff Commander Tully, was not on board at the time, he having been left behind in hospital when the ship went to sea. Sir George Tryon and his officers speak in terms of high praise of the splendid conduct and willing exertions of the men while trying to get the ship off the rocks. Everybody worked night and day, and although terribly tired with their hard work the bluejackets could not repress a hearty cheer when they saw that at last their labours had been crowned with success, and that the flagship we once more afloat. Even the men on the sick-list of the Victoria did their share, and the crew of the Hecla, Edinburgh, Humber and Phœton worked with equal zest. The ship has been placed in the new Hamilton dock, which was formally christened by Lady Tyron, although in the circumstances the ceremony was not such as was originally intended. The damage done to the ship, although not so serious as was anticipated, is still considerable, and as she has doubtless been thoroughly strained, it is considered advisable to bring her to England, which in any case would have been necessary soon on account of the defects of her armament.

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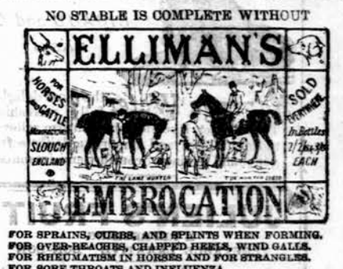

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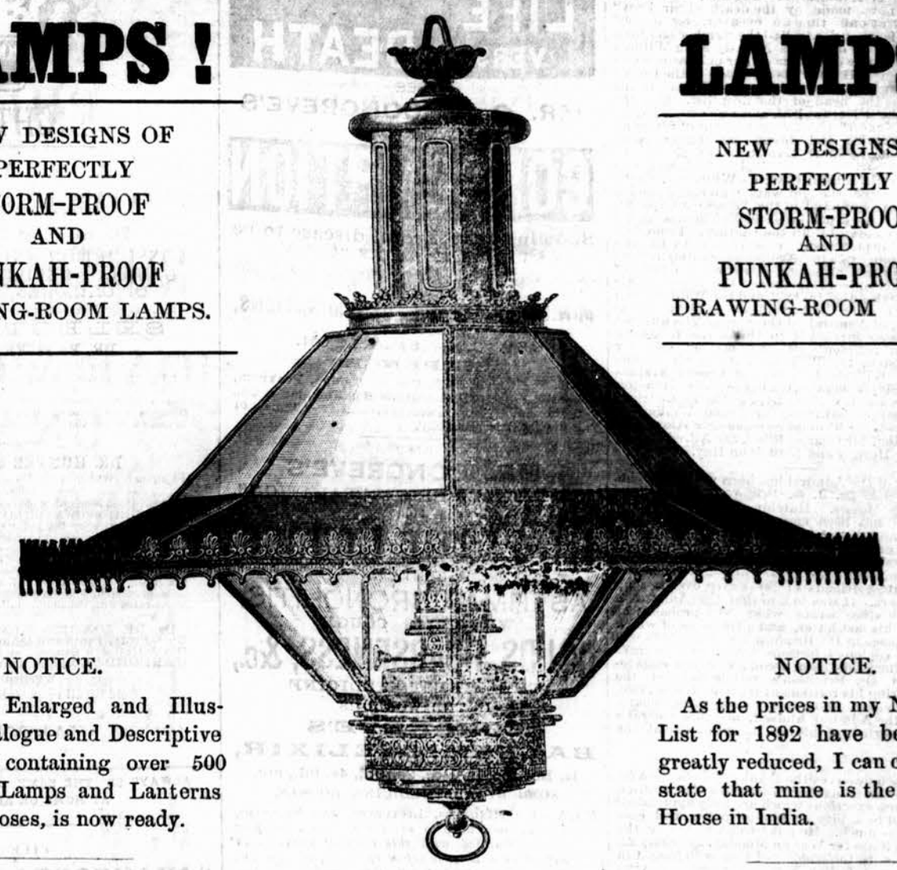

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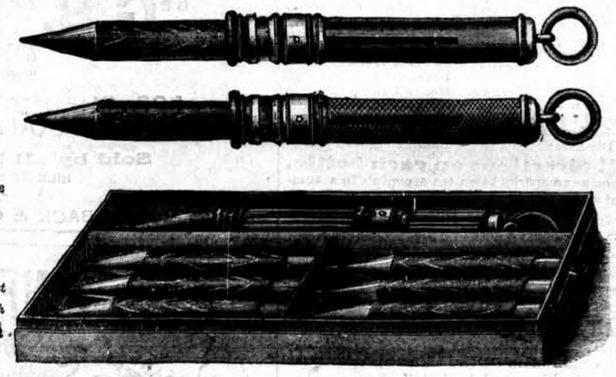

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